

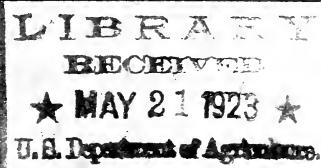
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# TREASURE OAK

*Nursery*



IRIS  
AND  
PEONIES

MAYS LANDING, N.J.

## TREASURE OAK

*Long ago, it is told, there sailed into the Great Egg Harbor River, a sloop with its illustrious skipper, Captain William Kidd.*

*Selecting a spot beneath a giant White Oak now standing in this Nursery, he buried his treasure, prior to a purely social call on the Port of New York.*

*Through the many years following, those well informed have, with the aid of charts, hazel wands of mystic power, and moons of proper declination, burrowed the base of this Oak, all with equal measures of success, while the chests, if any there be, bursting with Pieces of Eight, still repose entangled in the roots of this giant.*

# **TREASURE OAK NURSERY**

**CATALOGUE  
OF SELECT**

## **IRIS AND PEONIES**



**MAYS LANDING, NEW JERSEY**

Copyright 1923 by  
H. LEE DANENHAUER, TREASURE OAK NURSERY  
Mays Landing, New Jersey

## INTRODUCTION



THROUGH the careful and systematic efforts of the American and European hybridizers, so notable has been the development of the Peony and Iris that they have risen from obscurity to a well-deserved prominence and will long remain as the finest perennials in the small garden or larger landscape design.

All the advantages of being unsurpassed in range of color, excellence of form and fragrance are theirs. The decorative value of either flower is age-old in appreciation, for as a cut bloom they are not equaled. Thriving under neglect but amply responding to careful cultivation, these plants are not affected by extreme cold, are little subject to disease or insect pests, and when established, increase yearly in beauty and value. A breadth of variety in landscape effects is obtained in the planting of beds, masses, borders, or specimens, features in the garden during their blooming season, and when not in bloom, the foliage, distinctive in both the Peony and Iris, still carries out an ornamental purpose.

Much of the recent work of the hybridizer has placed at a disadvantage numberless older varieties, rendering their continued listing and propagation not only confusing to the gardener but inadvisable in the nursery. To this end a thorough and valuable effort has been made, both by the American Peony and American Iris Societies, in unburdening the lists, totaling over a thousand in each case, of many inferior subjects, therein establishing new standards from which further improvement will proceed to such a degree of perfection that only the future can make known.

Closely following and being guided by the best informed thought on these topics, this list was assembled with the view of presenting it to our patrons as being of unquestionably high merit, to include only the more highly prized of the older varieties, together with the most recent introductions obtainable; therefore this listing includes only those varieties upon which the American Peony and American Iris societies have placed the higher rating or those newer varieties upon which vote has not been taken. We have thereby saved you the loss of much garden time and funds, frequently considerable and disheartening.

A sanitary condition favored by the nature of the soil accounts for our freedom from disease, and is to the great advantage of this planting as well as an endless source of satisfaction to our patrons. In order to guard and maintain the identity of the always changing stock, a block system of planting has been devised, bringing this necessary precaution to a state approaching perfection and also facilitating the use of the best modern methods of cultivation.

The same high requirements set for the quality of the stock are observed in handling and packing, insuring arrival at the destination in the best condition, to the pleasure and satisfaction of the purchaser.

There being many fine Peonies and Irises to be found among the less expensive sorts as well as among the more valuable, it is only fair to state that price is simply the indicator of the relation between existing stock and demand. You will find our prices more than reasonable, and, as quoted, they are for good, strong root divisions or one-year stock of the best quality obtainable.

In order to self-index and to reduce confusion, all varieties are herein listed alphabetically, with their various classifications covered under each heading, and in the descriptions, accuracy has been closely sought. We would, however, much appreciate our attention being called to any error, or should you wish more detailed information on certain varieties or phases of culture, we will very gladly, and to the best of our ability, furnish it, requesting you also to inform us of the behavior of our plants under your conditions or of any points of interest which may develop in your experience.

In conclusion, we extend to you our cordial invitation to visit our nursery on the Great Egg Harbor River. We will endeavor to make your stay with us of as much pleasure and benefit to you as possible.

## Business Policy

In placing a policy before our patrons, it is our desire to create a frank and substantial understanding in which we both can meet and to carry to you some idea of the way we will endeavor to keep your relations with us agreeable and lasting.

You will admit that the first consideration in the purchase of planting land is the quality of the soil. Quality should also be your first consideration in the purchase of plants as it is ours in policy.

## Our Policy

- Highest quality.
- Finest and newest varieties.
- Accuracy in naming.
- Prompt and careful filling of orders.
- No substitution.
- Orders receive equal attention, large or small.
- No charges made for packing.
- Errors cheerfully rectified.
- Low overhead.
- Our entire co-operation in making your Peony and Iris planting a success.

## Orders

All orders are contingent upon occurrences beyond our control and prior sale.

Listing, packing, and shipping are in sequence of receipt dates, and immediately upon the arrival of your order an acknowledgment will be forwarded to you. Should this not reach you in a reasonable time, it will either indicate that the order has been mis-carried or was received with the name or address missing. In such an event communicate with us without delay.

A clearly written or freehand printed name and address is a safeguard against error, and we would also request you to give us the names of your nearest express office and express company.

It is to your advantage to forward your order

early, particularly should you desire the rarer varieties. Orders received after December 1 will be carried over for priority to the next shipping season.

## Prices and Payment

Prices are not subject to momentary increase between the publication of lists.

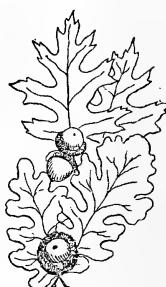
Remittances may be made either by your check, bank draft, post office, or express money order, and should accompany your order. There is risk attached to sending currency, especially coin, through the mail.

## Packing and Shipping

The growth of the Peony is slow and the demand frequently keeps the stock low; so, as much as we dislike to report "sold out" on a variety, it is often unavoidable. Prior to sending out root-stock it is necessary to await the complete development of the eyes; it is therefore poor practice to dig Peony roots before September 1. Iris may be shipped most satisfactorily after the blooming season, though the freshly planted stock of the newest varieties does not reach a healthy maturity till early August, at which time it will be sent out.

All of our plants are packed in accord with the best methods now in use among American and European growers and under the careful personal attention of H. L. Danenhauer. The roots are thoroughly washed, placed in a disinfecting solution as a precautionary measure, and allowed to dry before packing. Peonies are shipped in damp moss or wood fiber. These methods will meet the requirements of any federal or state plant importation regulation.

Shipments are usually made by express as the charges on packages weighing over ten pounds are lower than the parcel post rates. Under ten pounds, in zones above the sixth, the rates are about the same. All consignments to Canada must be made by express.



# THE IRIS

## A Broad Classification

Root- or rhizome-growing Irises, as distinguished from the bulbous forms, divide themselves into the following five groups:

### **Group 1. Apogon.**

Preferring damp locations; adapted to waterside planting and acid muck soil, although they will grow in drier locations. Includes *Versicolor*, *Orientalis*, *Sibirica*, and the Japanese Iris, *Kaempferi*.

### **Group 2. Evansia.**

A step further removed from the water in native habitat. Includes *Tectorum*, the roof Iris of Japan, *Cristata*, and *Gracilipes*.

### **Group 3. Oncocyclus.**

A species of difficult culture, flourishing only in dry, hot climates and well-drained soils. Varieties containing this parent blood are usually troublesome. Includes *Susiana*, *Paradoxa*, and *Iberica*.

### **Group 4. Regelia.**

Having many of the growing characteristics of the preceding group but hybrid crosses of the two groups have developed a strain which may be handled with more success. Includes *Korolkowii*, *Stolonifera*, *Leichtlini*, and *Hoogiana*.

### **Group 5. Pogoniris.**

The most important and adaptable of all. Nearly the entire listing comes under this head, so it is better to subdivide it to a more complete understanding.

#### I. Flavissima.

II. Dwarf European. Small plants flowering late in April and early May. Includes *Pumila* and *Chameiris*.

III. Dwarf Northern and East-Central Asia. Tufted growths seldom seen in cultivation.

IV. Tall European. The largest and by far the most popular group of all Irises. Includes *Aphylla*, *Variegata*, *Pallida*, *Cengialti*, *Germanica* with its various forms, *Fontarabie*, *Kharput*, *Amas*, and *Florentina*. Probable natural hybrids in the same group are *Amœna*, *Kochii*, *Flavescens*, *Lurida*, *Neglecta*, and *Squalens*; also *Albicans*. Most of the varieties herein listed trace their parentage to two or more members of this group. June-flowering.

V. Tall Syrian and Asia Minor. The newer and larger hybrids are many of them derived from the combined parentage of this and the preceding group.

Included in this sub-group are *Junonia*, *Trojana*, *Cypriana* and *Mesopotamica*. Their hybrids are marked by their tall branching habit and late flowering.

VI. Tall Oriental. Seldom if ever seen except in botanical collections.

VII. Tall Indian. The most familiar representative is *Kashmiriana* whose blood has been infused into some of our very best white varieties.

The Intermediate Irises are the result of an artificial hybridizing or crossing of the dwarf group II with the tall European group IV. Their blooming season is intermediate between the two, or about the middle of May in most localities.

## Planting

The Iris rhizome or root-stalk is naturally surface growing, thriving best in dry, sunny locations, and though they do well in half shade, they will sicken and decay in a moist situation. In planting, the soil must just cover the rhizome, while the sides and under portions should be entirely and tightly encased and not suspended with an air-pocket at the under surface of the root. Never water newly planted rhizomes, even at the time of planting; allow them to obtain their own moisture.

Frequent suggestions are made in the descriptive matter as to the Iris in association with other plants. The most outstanding combinations however, are obtained with the lilac, *Spiraea Vanbouttei* and aquilegia.

## Fertilizing

Avoid over-fertilizing by supplying the plants with an excess of organic food. Small yearly applications of hydrated lime or bone-meal will produce

healthy and vigorous plants with a plentiful supply of well-colored bloom.

Watering is, as a rule, not only unnecessary but frequently injurious in that it has a tendency to promote the development of bacterial rot, should it be present in the soil. If, after blooming, the ground becomes excessively dry, a thorough soaking is highly beneficial.

The soils most favorable to root-growth are those which are freely drained; therefore, in general, the development will be more rapid in the various sandy loams than in the heavy clay loams. In the latter types of soil, root-rot must be guarded against, and it is found to be advantageous to add to such soils finely sieved coal-ashes or sand.

The Cypriana hybrids thrive in coarse gravel to which lime and charcoal have been added.

Experiments are now under way developing the value of Gilsonite or Green Sand Marl in increasing growth and adding to the vigor of certain Irises. The results will be published upon completing the work.

## Cultivating

The secret of good blooms is cultivation. The vigor and flower-bearing qualities of the plant are improved by lifting and dividing every third or fourth year after planting. This can be done at any season, regardless of the plant; in fact, clumps in bloom have been moved without showing any ill effect. Division, however, is most frequently done in either July or August, as the natural season of least growth in the Iris is the early autumn, and it is at this time that dividing or moving interferes the least with root- and bud-development.

In dividing a large clump for the purpose of setting out the smaller plants in a bed or border, or even replanting in the same location, it is customary to remove from the old clump all of the leaf-bearing sections of the rhizomes, allowing about 2 inches of rhizome to every leaf-end. The broken end of the root should be cut clean and straight with a sharp knife. Should any signs of rot be showing, these decomposed portions may be cut away exposing the clear root-flesh. Soak the plant in a strong solution of potassium permanganate for fifteen minutes and allow it to dry out thoroughly in the sun before replanting.

These cuttings, when spaced about 12 inches apart each way, will have plenty of room for their free development if not hindered by the presence of weeds. Should their growth assume the shape of a ring, dig out the center, replace the soil with fresh material, and set in several new cuttings.

When placing the plants, care should be taken to bring the top of the rhizome very close to the surface of the ground, for in their natural growth the root-stalks become at times half exposed and benefit by the sun-baking thus received. Before planting, the root-fibers and leaves of the cutting may be cut back one-third without damage. Old or dead-looking root-fibers should be cut back to the rhizome.

Species of Iris, other than the Dwarf, Intermediate or tall Pogoniris, should be planted at a greater depth.

## Diseases and Insects

**Bacterial Rot.** This is caused by a bacteria (*Bacillus omnivorus*) infecting certain soils. The presence of lime in the soil does not correct this condition, although it is necessary for the healthy growth of the plant. In combating this bacillus, applications of acid superphosphate of lime, as well as solutions of potassium permanganate, or mercuric chloride (bichloride of mercury 1-1000), are used.

Proper attention to the condition of the soil in the Iris-beds will do much to discourage the presence of this organism. Drainage is the first essential feature; then the removal and burning of all dead Iris leaves and weeds. Beds or plants which retain water about their roots should be elevated, allowing them to stand in a good draft, well exposed to the sunlight. Mulching with leaves or manure for winter protection is harmful.

**Leaf Spot.** A brownish yellow discoloration appearing on the leaves of Iris growing in limeless soils. The addition of the necessary lime to the soil will cause these spots to vanish.

These spots are often known in soils whose texture is best adapted to the flourishing growth of Iris. They have never been known to do any damage other than stain the leaves.

(*Uredo irisidis* and *Heterosporum gracile*.)

**Root Borer.** The larva of a small smoky purple moth of nocturnal habits.\* The parent places the

\**Macronoctua onusta*.

egg in the fold of the leaf late in the fall. The following season the presence of the grub is noticed by its damp, snail-like trail which marks the leaf and a small puncture through which it enters the leaf-fan preparatory to working its way down into the root. If a slight swelling is noticed beneath one of these punctures and squeezed with the fingers the grub will be crushed.

Considerable damage has been done to Iris plantings by this larva, and when once observed, drastic steps should be taken to exterminate it. Probably no other method is so productive of good results as the practice of burning over the Iris beds in the fall. By covering the planting with thin blanket of dry leaves and burning them, being careful that the fire does not become sufficiently hot to blister the rhizomes, the newly laid eggs are destroyed.

This treatment repeated two or three years in succession is advised.

## Color in Planting

Assuming that the primary object of most flower-planting is to obtain the resultant color effect, the important consideration at once becomes the best selection and combination of varieties so as to produce the effect desired. In fixing the choice of colors, the influence of location, light, and surrounding ornamentation, either planted or structural, should be given first consideration. The next decision to be made affects the color scheme itself. Is harmony in coloration to be desired or is contrast?

Remembering a few rules of the colorist will greatly assist. Harmony is attained in the association of hues, tints, shades, and tones of the same color, and the simpler the harmony the better the effect. Vivid colors are always offensive in mass and should be sparingly used.

Contrast is brought about when different colors, usually one light and the other dark, are brought together. The contrasting of two colors always attracts attention and intensifies their differences, so that there are many contrasts which should be avoided such as red and orange, yellow and crimson, blue and purple, and the most flagrant of all, purple and yellow. These may be somewhat reduced in discord if separated by white. In contrast planting, it is very easy to fall into the error of creating patch-work plots which are not at all satisfactory or pleasing. One color should always predominate in volume.

In an effort to simplify the work of color selection, the circular chart following is devised. The four quarters are occupied by white and three primary colors yellow, red, and blue. Each quarter starts with the lighter tints and progresses to the darker. Thus we may start the four groups with first white, then yellow, next pink, and lastly lavender.

White includes cream-white and the varieties with white standards and colored falls. Yellow includes the yellow-blue and yellow-brown bicolors and the yellow blends. Pink passes through rose to purple, including the shot shades or blends and the bicolors and lavender tones down through the light to the dark blue and also includes the bicolors. The listing given, following the chart, arranges the varieties in this order.

Several principles may be derived from this color cycle. First the colors to right are best used in foreground planting while those to the left are background colors. Lines connect those colors which can be safely used in conjunction or be planted

together with pleasing result, and the arrowhead on the line points toward the color to be used in the foreground and away from the background color. The cross on the line indicates that either color may be used for the background or the other, depending entirely on the height of the plants and flowers, the taller of course being used in the rear. An exception, however, may be made to this practice in that the dull neutral tones may be successfully used in a foreground close to the view if illuminated by a light background.

Considerable skill must be used in the handling of the yellow bicolors and also those varieties which fall in the quarter beginning with pink. Even under the most favored conditions their numbers should be limited in making up the broad landscape com-

position, for their effect, if too freely used, is far too startling.

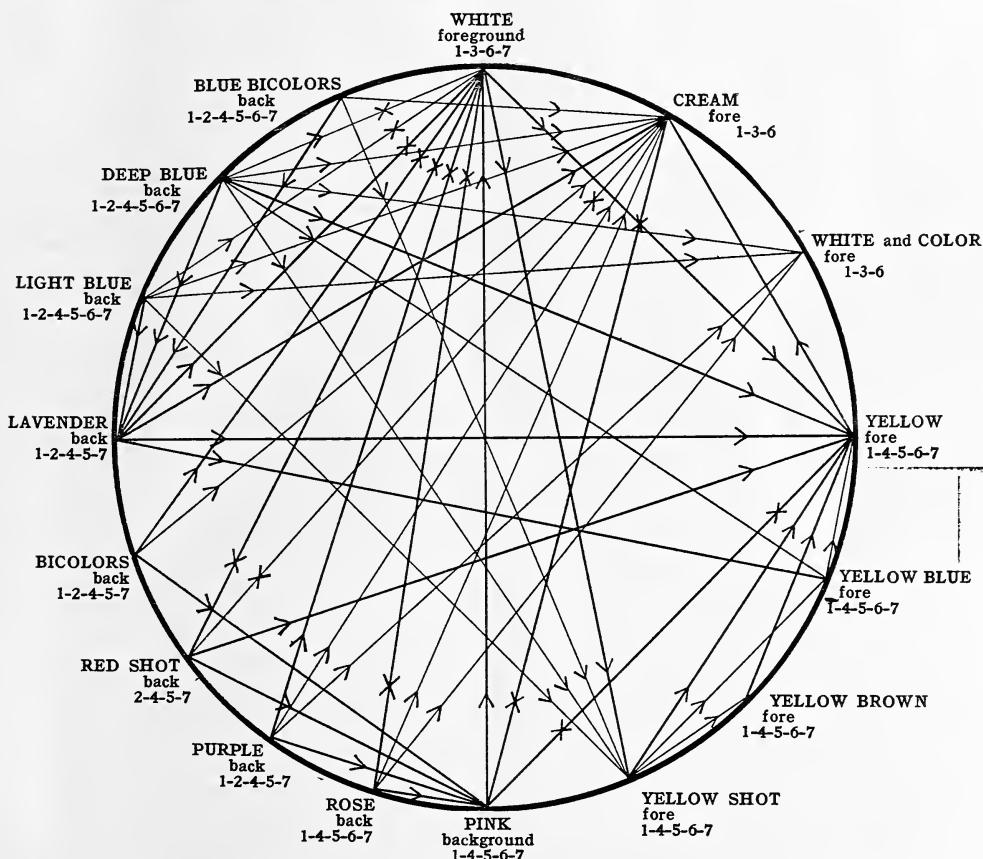
A further relation existing between the colors to be used and the general character of the surroundings against which they will appear is realized and simplified in resolving these surroundings into classes:

1. Foliage, green.
2. Stone (native and structural), gray.
3. Brick, red.
4. Stucco, white.
5. Frame, white or neutral.
6. Fences, white or neutral.
7. Arbors, garden ornaments, etc., white.

These numbers appear with those colors giving the best effects.

### Color Diagram

Showing a connection by lines between those colors which when in combination produce the best effects.



As a rule it will be found that combinations of those colors which are not connected by lines in the diagram are neither satisfactory nor pleasing.

In carrying out the intention of the color chart, the varieties in the following listing have been divided into sixteen color groups, as shown on the chart. In each group the colors pass from light to dark. Brackets used in the list inclose those varieties in which the colors are practically the same and in many cases identical. So far as possible, the grouping has been done in conformity with Ridgway's "Color Standards and Nomenclature." There will, however, be discrepancies as many of the newer varieties are located in the listing by means of none too accurate color descriptions. The object of the list is more in affording a simple practical help to the garden planter and amateur Iris enthusiast rather than in assuming to be an absolute and final scientific classification, but it is hoped that it may be a step in this direction.

As an additional and very necessary aid to the planter, the height in inches and the relative blooming season are also indicated. These are shown following the name of the variety. V. preceding the season signifies very.

A thorough revision of this list is intended, so that it may approach greater accuracy and to this end all suggestions will be greatly appreciated.

### Color List

#### FIRST QUARTER

	Height	Season
<b>White</b>		
White Knight	18	Late
Albicans	30	Mid
Taj Mahal	38	
Queen Emma	24	V. early
Kashmir White	45	Late
Balaruc	20	Late
Innocenza	26	Late
La Neige	16	
Mrs. Horace Darwin	24	V. early
Dimity	36	Mid
Miss Willmott	30	Mid
Florentina	24	V. early
Sea Gull		
Zua	18	Early
Ingeborg	18	V. early
Diamond	18	V. early
<b>Cream</b>		
Edith Cavell		
Samite	27	Mid
Halfdan	24	V. early
Kashmiriana		
<b>White and Color</b>		
E. L. Crandall	18	Early
Fairy	40	Mid
Pocahontas		Mid
Anna Farr	36	Mid
Jeanne d'Arc	32	Early
Ma Mie	36	V. early
Rose Salterne	39	
Camelot	48	Mid
Hilda		
Mme. Chereau	40	Mid
Parisiana	30	V. early
Francina	30	Mid
Zouave	24	

#### SECOND QUARTER

<b>Yellow</b>		
Flavescens	32	V. early
Helge	16	V. early
Zwanenburg	16	V. early
Empress	16	V. early
Caucasian	12	V. early
Dawn	33	Mid
Sunshine	28	
Soledad	18	
Shekinah	36	Mid
Aurea	24	Mid
Mrs. Neubronner	24	Mid
Citronella	36	Mid
Stanley H. White		
Sherwin-Wright	24	Mid
Virginia Moore	30	V. late
Rachel Fox	30	Late

#### Yellow (Brown falls)

Midas		V. late
Glitter	27	V. early
Knysna	33	Mid
Solana	37	
Iris King	24	Mid
Marsh Marigold	30	Mid
Fro	30	Mid
Maori Princess	31	
Barton Harrington	24	Mid
Dr. Andrist	24	V. late
Romany		
Saul		

<b>White and Color (Flushed yellow)</b>	Height	Season
Mme. de Sevigne	36	
Geraldine	30	Mid
Minnehaha	24	Mid
Mary Garden	28	Mid
Mercedes	20	
Mme. Louesse		
Anne Leslie	27	Mid
Dalila	30	Mid
Rhein Nixe	36	Mid
Daphne	30	Mid
{ Mrs. Fryer	32	Mid
Tristram	27	Mid
{ Thorbecke	27	Mid

#### Yellow (Violet and purple falls)

Mme. Chovaut	36	
Princess Victoria Luise	30	V. early
Romeo	30	
Nibelungen	24	Mid
Sarabande	36	Mid
Loreley	30	V. early
{ Mrs. H. G. Lloyd	30	Mid
{ Kathryn Fryer	30	Mid
{ W. J. Fryer	30	Mid
Menetrier		
Inca		

#### Yellow Blends

Mady Carriere	24	Early
Afterglow	36	Early
Onnoris	36	
Ochracea		V. late
Orchid	36	
Mme. Bouillet	30	Mid
Montezuma	24	
Dr. Bernice	33	Late
Mme. Durand	40	Late
Eldorado	36	Mid
{ Mrs. J. S. Brand		
Trianon	28	Late
Turco	30	Late
Daniel Lesueur		V. late
Nuee d'Orage	24	Mid
Sindjka	48	
Nirvana		
Swatara	36	Late
Quaker Lady	38	Late
Armenian		

#### THIRD QUARTER

(Red dominating)

<b>Pinkish</b>		
Elinor	18	Early
{ Rosalind	42	
Lurline	40	V. early
Atlas		
Windham	20	Mid
Lohengrin	23	Early
Diadem	36	Mid
Margaret Moor	36	Mid
Georgia	30	Mid
Cecile Minturn		
Mercutio	24	Early
Wyomissing	20	Early
Her Majesty	20	Late
Troost		
Susan Bliss	40	Mid
Lady Byng	39	
Nancy Orne	48	
Como	36	
Dream	36	Mid
Caporal	36	Mid
Wild Rose		

## THIRD QUARTER, continued

	Height	Season
Rose (Light purple)		
Phyllis Bliss.....	36	Mid
Sweet Lavender.....	39	Mid
Asia.....	50	Mid
Isoline.....	36	Mid
{ Hermosa.....	30	
Rosalba.....	34	Mid
{ Mrs. Alan Gray.....	24	V. early
Seminole.....	36	Mid
Mons. Boyer.....	30	
Roseway.....	36	Early
Purple		
Caprice.....	24	Early
Edouard Michel.....	36	Mid
Powhatan.....	38	Early
Mons. Brun.....		
{ Hubert.....		Late
Mistress Ford.....		
Oporto.....		
Dolores.....		
Dorman.....	39	Mid
Harriet Presby.....	52	Mid
Kurdistan.....	15	Early
Tamar.....	42	Early
{ Hautefeuille.....	45	Early
Miranda.....	40	Early
Regan.....		
Red Blends		
Steepway.....	40	Mid
Sudan.....		
Queen Alexandra.....	24	
Valery Mayet.....	30	Early
A. E. Kunderd.....	24	
Dusky Maid.....	30	V. early
Mrs. Cowley.....	27	Early
Dejazet.....	16	Late
Mme. Cheri.....	48	Early
{ Arnols.....	24	Early
Opera.....	30	Early
Prosper Laugier.....	31	Mid
Jacquesiana.....	36	Mid
Fryer's Glory.....		
Bruno.....	32	
Col. Candelot.....	24	Early
Red Cloud.....	30	Mid
Ambigu.....	23	Early
Medrano.....	30	Early
Cretonne.....	36	Mid
Purple Bicolors		
Dalmarius.....	30	Early
Dora Longdon.....	30	Early
Robin.....	33	Mid
{ Gules.....	42	Mid
Magnate.....	30	Mid
Leverrier.....	48	Late
{ King George V.....		
Tregastel.....		
Tunisie.....		
Antonio.....	36	Early
Vincentio.....	36	
Mount Penn.....	30	Mid
Eglamour.....		

## FOURTH QUARTER

## Pale Blue

Ann Page.....	36	Mid
{ Mother of Pearl.....	48	
Andree Autissier.....		
Argonaut.....	34	
Dorothea.....	18	V. early
Caterina.....	54	Early
E. H. Jenkins.....	45	Mid
Hermione.....	30	Late
Marian Mohr.....	30	
Avalon.....	40	
Lancelot.....	36	Mid

Pale Blue, continued	Height	Season
Mlle. Schwartz.....	48	Mid
Queen Caterina.....	45	Mid
Brandywine.....	30	Mid
Rotorua.....		
Arsace.....		
San Gabriel.....	48	Early
Mauvine.....		
Princess Royal.....	42	
Tartarin.....	36	Mid
Blue		
Celeste.....	30	Early
Porcelain.....	30	Late
Gloire de Hillegom.....	24	Mid
Suffren.....	40	Mid
Ring Dove.....	48	
Delicatissima.....	36	Mid
Pallida Dalmatica.....	40	Mid
Morwell.....	30	Early
Drake.....	36	Early
Albert Victor.....	42	Early
Chester J. Hunt.....	27	Mid
Margery.....	38	
Mrs. Tinley.....	36	V. early
Juniata.....	42	Early
Cluny.....	39	Early
Tineæ.....	40	Early
Stamboul.....	36	V. early
Gold Crest.....	36	Mid
Corrida.....		
Ballerine.....	48	Early
Oliver Perthuis.....		
Hippolyta.....	40	Late
Commodore.....		
Crusader.....	42	Mid
Isis.....	39	
Shalimar.....	36	Mid
Viking.....	36	Mid
Ivanhoe.....	30	Mid
Lady Lou.....	48	Mid
Rodney.....	39	Mid
Violacea Grandiflora.....	36	Mid
Pallida.....	36	Mid
Olivia.....	40	V. late
Japanesque.....		
Clematis.....	30	Mid
Faith.....	24	Late
Ricardi Foncé.....	58	Mid
Carthusian.....	24	Early
J. J. Dean.....		
Juliet.....	24	
Tamerlan.....	30	Late
Cypriana.....	40	Late
Trojan.....	40	Late
Mesopotamica.....	40	
Catalina.....		
Benbow.....	30	Mid
Amas.....	24	Early
Germanica.....	28	Early
Oriflamme.....	24	Early
Blue Bird.....	30	Mid
Mrs. Walter Brewster.....	36	Early
Monsignor.....	24	Late
Dark Blue		
Kharput.....	30	Early
Black Prince.....	20	V. late
{ Parc de Neuilly.....	27	Mid
Barrelane.....		
Tom Tit.....	24	Mid
Assyrian.....	36	Mid
Dominion.....	33	Mid
Moa.....	42	Mid
Titan.....		
Patrician.....		
Swazii.....	36	Mid
Lepinoux.....	60	Mid
M. Hubert.....	40	
Canopus.....	36	
{ Lent A. Williamson.....	42	Early
Alcazar.....	40	Late
Ambassadeur.....	48	V. late
Merlin.....	30	Mid
Prospero.....	48	Mid
Naushon.....	28	Mid

	Height	Season
Dark Blue, continued		
{ Archeveque	.24	Early
{ Souv. de Mme. Gaudichau	.42	Early
{ Kochii	.30	V. early
{ Mme. Claude Monet		
{ Duke of Bedford	.36	Mid
{ Ursula		
Blue Bicolors		
{ Lady Foster	.42	Mid
{ Blue Lagoon	.36	Mid
{ Halo	.36	Mid
{ Lord of June	.48	Mid
{ Angelo	.36	Mid
{ Neptune	.24	Mid
Nine Wells	.48	Late

	Height	Season
Blue Bicolors, continued		
{ Syphax	.27	Mid
{ Saracen	.36	Mid
{ Perfection	.30	Early
{ Pensamento	.24	
{ Azure	.33	Mid
{ Du Guesclin	.30	Mid
Herald		
Emir		
Ute Chief	.36	
B. Y. Morrison	.33	Mid
Mme. J. Vernoux		
Magnifica	.36	Mid
Moliere	.30	Early

### Abbreviations

The figure shown preceding each name in both the listing of Iris and of Peonies represents an average, herein spoken of as the rate, of a large number of votes taken on each of the varieties, ranging from zero to ten, and as reported in the recent symposia of the American Iris and the American Peony Societies.

- 10.0 Representing absolute perfection.
- 9.5 Closely approaching perfection.
- 9.0 Exceptionally fine.
- 8.5 Fine.
- 8.0 Very good.

- 7.5 Good.
- 7.0 Fairly good.
- 6.0 Not outstanding.
- 5.0 Worthless.

Varieties rating below 7.0 we consider not worth cultivating. Very few are listed below 7.5 and the majority are above 8.0. From this the extremely high character of our stock will at once be appreciated.

- S.=Standards, or the upper petals of the Iris.
- F.=Falls, or the lower petals.
- C.=Certificate, an award.
- HM.=Honorable mention.
- AM.=Award of Merit.
- FCC.=First class certificate.

- AIS.=American Iris Society.
- APS.=American Peony Society.
- MHS.=Massachusetts Horticultural Society.
- RHS.=Royal Horticultural Society of England.
- NHF.=Société Nationale d'Horticulture de France.

### The Best and Rarest of the Irises

8.6 AFTERGLOW. (Sturtevant 1918. FCC.  
MHS.) .....\$2 00

Pallida X Aurea.  
Grayish lavender shading to pinard yellow  
through the center.

An American seedling of wonderful and sunny coloring, adapting itself well to either the garden, show bench, or as a cut-flower subject.

7.9 ALBERT VICTOR. (Barr 1885. AM.,  
RHS.) .....\$0 25

Pallida X  
A light soft blue (Hyssop Violet) self or solid  
color.

This Iris is a great favorite. The extra-large and well-formed flowers are of fine perfume. The standards are incurving while the falls are drooping and both are finely ruffled.

7.3 ALBICANS. (Native to Greece, Egypt,  
Spain.) .....\$0 25

Pogoniris (Tall European) being an albino form  
of *I. Madonna*.

Pure white.

One of the best and heaviest pure whites in cultivation and while not so robust as *I. florentina*, yet it is a very hardy plant withstanding wide extremes of climate. The leaves show a decided tendency to twist. The blue and purple coloration slightly tinting the blooms of *I. florentina*, is absent in this flower. The leaves of *I. florentina* are narrower, paler, and of greenish yellow cast and on the under side of the haft there are a few hairs, never present in *I. albicans*.

8.9 ALCAZAR. (Vilmorin 1910. C., RHS.  
and NHF.) .....\$1 00

Trojana X (*squalens* x —)?

S.—Light mauve.

F.—Deep purple (*Cottinga Purple*) bronze  
veined at the haft.

One of the very handsome dark purple Irises of fine type and to be highly recommended as a specimen plant. Its growth is good, producing tall, strong, and widely branched flower-stalks bearing large blooms of waxy texture. The foliage is well retained throughout the winter and the plant flourishes under the most adverse soil conditions.

7.8 AMAS (Native to Amasia, N. Asia Minor;  
collected by Foster 1885) .....\$0 25

A form of *I. germanica*.

S.—Rich blue.

F.—Violet.

Very hardy and weather-resisting, producing a great quantity of large, globular blooms, conspicuous in color and of heavy substance but showing a tendency to droop under strong sun. Vilmorin improves on Amas in Oriflamme.

9.4 AMBASSADEUR. (Vilmorin 1920. CM.,  
NHF.) .....\$5 00

Pogoniris—Tall European X Syrian?

S.—Smoky bronze, finely dotted brown.

F.—Very dark velvety maroon.

Haft.—White at midrib, edged bronze.

Considered the finest of the Vilmorin seedlings and an Iris of great future. A strong plant with stalks nearly 3 feet tall, carrying large flowers of

heavy substance which stand boldly erect. The standards are overlapping and the falls flaring somewhat after the fashion of Jacquesiana. The coloring is exceedingly rich.

8.3 AMBIGU. (Vilmorin 1916. CM., NHF.) \$3 00  
*Squalens.*

*S.—Bright smoky red (Magenta, Vernonia Purple).*

*F.—Blackish purple.*

*Styles.—Deep brown edged olive-yellow.*

Foliage in this plant while straight and glaucous is rather dwarf. The short flower-stalk carries a wealth of richest dark red blooms, large, well expanded and ruffled at the standards.

ANDREE AUTISSIER. (Denis 1921.) \$12 50

*Ricardi* X —.

*Pale lavender-blue veined maroon at throat.*

Large, well-proportioned blooms.

ANDRAMACHE (Van Tubergen) \$2 50

*Regelia* X *Oncocyclus.*

*Light lilac veined violet.*

The Irises of this blood are more difficult to handle in the garden than the Pogoniris, as they require a dry, hot summer to properly develop for the next year's growth. While the Oncocyclus Iris should be covered with sash in summer in order to keep dry, these hybrids may be grown without covering if given a hot, dry, well-drained location in rich soil. They should be planted in September. This applies to all hybrids of *Regelia* X *Oncocyclus* and *Pogoniris* X *Oncocyclus*.

ANGELO. (Hort 1920.) \$5 00

*Trojana* X —.

*S.—Pale lavender-blue.*

*F.—Deeper in tone, long and broad.*

On the lines of Lady Foster and up to the same high standard set by Hort in Ann Page. A very handsome plant with long, straight stems bearing enormous flowers.

8.4 ANNA FARR. (Farr 1913.) \$2 00

*Plicata.*

*S.—White, lightly bordered pale blue.*

*F.—Clear white with pure blue marking at base.*

One of the most beautiful frilled Irises with very large flowers and petals of heavy substance effectively resembling an orchid. To develop at its best, it should be grown in heavy soil, as it is not a prolific bloomer, is slow in establishing, and is subject to rot.

8.3 ANNE LESLIE. (Sturtevant 1918. HM., MHS.) \$2 00

*Amaena.*

*S.—White flushed rose on upper half.*

*F.—Rich carmine (Dablia Carmine).*

Fine and unusual in coloring but a shy bloomer.

ANN PAGE. (Hort 1919. AM., Chelsea 1920.) \$15 00

*Trojana* X *Caterina.*

*Uniform pale blue.*

Sir Arthur Hort's best seedling and probably the finest among the pale blue varieties. Stout and erect stems carry large flowers of splendid shape, the falls of which are long and penciled brown at the base.

ANTONIO. (Hort 1921.) \$15 00

*A red-purple Bicolor.*

Another handsome Hort variety. Large-flowering, well-shaped, and erect.

8.3 ARCHEVEQUE. (Vilmorin 1911. CM., RHS.) \$0 75

*X S.—Deep purple-violet (Hortense Violet).*

*F.—Black-purple of velvety surface.*

True stock of this variety is in demand as it is slow in increasing and at times backward in blooming but these faults are overlooked for its wonderful bloom of finest texture and color.

ARGONAUT. (Bliss 1920.) \$5 00

*Pallida* X —.

*Pale lavender-blue.*

Very similar in form to Pallida but not so tall. The stalks are well set with large flowers; at their best when massed.

7.5 ARMENIAN. (Millet 191—) \$2 00

*Squalens.*

*S.—Smoky chamois.*

*F.—Purple.*

ARNOLD. (Denis 1922.) \$10 00

*S.—Red-brown washed violet-blue.*

*F.—Pansy-violet, throat marked brown on dull yellow ground.*

A strong grower with medium-sized flowers.

7.8 ARNOLS. (Barr? 189—) \$0 25

*Squalens.*

*S.—Bronze-rose.*

*F.—Royal purple.*

Much like Opera but of smaller bloom and taller stalk. Prosper Laugier and Jacquesiana are much better.

8.4 ARSACE (Millet 1914.) \$4 00

*Ricardi* X —.

*Bluish white bordered mauve.*

A tall, vigorous plant with evergreen foliage.

ARTEMIS. (Van Tubergen.) \$5 00

*Regelia (Korolkowii) X Oncocyclus (I. Mariæ).*

*Violet-purple veined purple.*

Cultural treatment the same as under Andramache.

9.2 ASIA (Yeld 1920. AM., —) \$15 00

*Trojana* X (*Pallida* X *Squalens*).

*A soft lavender with an undertone of yellow.*

Asia has proved a revelation in perfect form of flower, combined with unusual strength, but the height of stalk and flower is such as to make staking advisable so as to prevent their being blown over and thereby damaging the rhizome.

7.5 ATLAS. (Millet 1914.) \$2 00

*S.—Lobelia-blue ruffled at the border.*

*F.—Lilac lined blue.*

7.4 AUREA (Jacques 1838. C., RHS.) \$0 25

*Variegata.*

*Pure and rich chrome-yellow (Pinard Yellow).*

The rate on this variety is probably a little low, and its popularity, together with the fact that there is no other yellow of exactly the same coloring, make its retention desirable. It is quite distinct from and should not be confused with Aurea, a species of the Apogon group.

9.1 AVALON. (Sturtevant 1918. Silver Medal MHS.) \$25 00

*A lustrous lavender-pink (Light Mauve).*

An unequalled combination of fine size, shape, substance, color, and growth, especially remarkable in the size and texture of the flowers. The tips of the standards overlap, while the falls flare widely, all being carried on well-branched stalks in many respects surpassing Caterina. The plant does not increase rapidly.

8.2 AZURE. (Bliss 1918.) ..... \$4 00

*Neglecta.*

*S.—Clear intense lavender-blue.*

*F.—Deep blue-purple.*

*Leaf.—Stained at base.*

A delightful seedling of excellent blooming qualities, and while the flowers are not overly large, they are very welcome on account of their intense and clear coloring.

BALARUC. (Denis 1922. AM., RHS.) .. \$7 50

*Mrs. H. Darwin X —.*

*White with pale golden beard and a few purplish markings at the base of the falls.*

This plant continues to flower late in the season. It is strong-growing and free-flowering, making a very attractive border.

9.4 BALLERINE. (Vilmorin 1920. CM.,

NHF.) ..... \$8 00

*Ricardi X Amas?*

*S.—Light violet-blue.*

*F.—A deeper shade.*

On strong, slender, and well-branched spikes, are borne exceptionally large blooms, 5 inches in height, with wide, rounded standards waved at the edge. The flower is of fine perfume, and this variety is one among the most strongly scented.

BARRELANE. (Sturtevant 1921.) ..... \$1 50

*S.—Lavender-blue.*

*F.—redder in tone.*

A strong-growing plant with flower petals that are waved and fluted.

8.5 BARTON HARRINGTON. (Fryer 1919.) \$2 50

*S.—Bright golden yellow.*

*F.—Brown tinged red, reticulated white and yellow, with a golden orange beard.*

Fryer's best introduction. Its blooms are large and fragrant.

BEATRIX. (Van Tubergen.) ..... \$2 50

*Regelia X Oncoclylus.*

*Dark violet feathered and blotched on a pearly ground.*

Follow the same cultural directions as given under Andramache.

8.3 BENBOW. (Bliss 1917. AM., RHS.) .. \$4 00

*Pallida.*

*Dark dull bluish violet.*

The best Iris of its color, and one of the best in the Pallida group. Tall, well-proportioned, and of fine habits.

7.7 BLACK PRINCE. (Perry 1900. AM.,

RHS.) ..... \$2 00

*Variegata.*

*S.—Lavender-violet.*

*F.—Deep black-purple (Antbracine Violet, dark).*

A beautiful coloring but the plant is so backward in its development as to make it rather undesirable.

8.3 BLUE BIRD. (Bliss 1919.) ..... \$4 00

*Brightest blue.*

Well-formed flowers with falls at right angles to the standards and of an intense blue coloring.

8.1 BLUE LAGOON. (Bliss 1919.) ..... \$4 00

*S.—Pale blue.*

*F.—Dark blue, shading lighter at the base and edge; a dark blotch appears below the beard.*

Contrasting tints light up well in this pale blue Bicolor, giving it an unusually refined and cool appearance when seen in half light.

BRUNO. (Bliss 1922.) .....

*Dominion X —.*

*S.—Bronze, tinted and lightened with lavender, shading yellow at the base.*

*F.—A deep, rich red-purple, paling at the edge, with heavy dark purple veining on a cream ground at the haft.*

An Iris of prime merit, considered to be Bliss' best seedling. Very vigorous and robust, with straight stems carrying many flowers of remarkable size. The falls are of unusual size and quality, having the velvety texture of Dominion and larger than anything at present in cultivation; very broad at the haft and of heavy substance. The general size and shape of the flower gives it a magnificent appearance of unequaled beauty. The particular richness of the falls, owing to their high velvety texture, is unapproachable.

8.8 B. Y. MORRISON. (Sturtevant 1918.

FCC., MHS.) ..... \$2 50

*S.—Pale lavender-violet.*

*F.—Velvety raisin-purple with a dark outline on the wide lavender border.*

Distinct and handsome; strong and slender in leaf and stalk. Mr. Morrison's selection from among some hundreds of the Sturtevant seedlings in both 1915 and 1917.

8.1 CAMELOT. (Bliss 1918.) ..... \$2 50

*Creamy white edged pale violet.*

Said to be a forerunner of many new seedlings of the Mme. Chereau type. Selected on account of its freedom of bloom and tall, branching habit, but the thin texture of the flower is a disadvantage.

CANOPUS. (Bliss 1919.) ..... \$20 00

*Pallida X Trojana?*

*S.—Reddish violet (Amparo Purple).*

*F.—Rich velvety prune-purple with heavy reticulations at the haft. The base of the segments are stained ochre and sprinkled purplish brown.*

A variety of the famous Dominion race with extra-large flowers, broad, finely arching standards, branching spikes, and a strong, sturdy stem.

CAPORAL. (Bliss 1919.) ..... \$7 50

*A bright red-violet self.*

Probably only surpassed by Rosalba among the very good reds. Its growing and blooming habits are excellent and its flowers very large.

7.5 CAPRICE. (Vilmorin 1904.) ..... \$0 25

✓ *Rosy red shading to white at the center.*

*S.—Mathews' Purple.*

*F.—Rood's Violet.*

A shade lighter than Edouard Michel, and while the bloom is small, this is one of the really good red-purple Irises.

CARDINAL. (Bliss 1922.) .....

*Dominion X —.*

*S.—A distinct shade of lavender overlaid with rose (Hyssop Violet).*

*F.—Uniform rich raisin-purple, shading to bright pansy-violet toward the margin.*

One of the richest of the Dominion race. A fine outstanding plant whose stems have a tendency to branch, thus avoiding a crowding of the flowers. These are held well apart and away from the stem. Standards are erect and arching. The tip of the style arm is the same color as the standard. The falls are of Dominion shape, somewhat rounded, very broad and of wonderful glossy surface. Mr. Bliss has developed several Irises in this class, but Cardinal is considered to be the richest and brightest color of them all.

**CARMELO.** (Mohr 192-.)  
*Regelia (Korolkowi) × Germanica Major.*  
*Gray-blue.*

A very vigorous hybrid thriving wherever Pogoniris adapts itself. Distinctly different narrow flowers of an uncommon shade of blue. The influence of both parents is quite evident.

8.1 **CARTHUSIAN.** (Marshall 1906. AM., RHS.) \$1 50  
*Mesopotamica × Pallida Dalmatica.*  
*S.—Clear bluish lavender.*  
*F.—Dark blue, reticulated brown.*

**CATALINA.** (Dean 1922.) \$5 00  
*S.—Light lavender-violet.*  
*F.—Lavender-violet.*

Tall and large-flowering.

8.9 **CATERINA.** (Foster 1909. AM., RHS.) \$0 75  
*Pallida × Cypriana.*  
*S.—Bluish lavender.*  
*F.—Soft lilac.*

While Caterina has represented the establishment of a new strain of Iris and has proved to be a very desirable parent, it has met with considerable criticism due to difficulties experienced by many in growing it under unfavorable soil and climatic conditions, where it has been found to be a willing host for bacterial rot and subject to winter-killing. It has, however, been reported to flourish in coarse gravel containing a quantity of lime and charcoal.

It has attracted considerable attention and achieved a high degree of favor in spite of its drawbacks, and is one of the most fragrant and beautiful of Irises. The foliage is heavy, with a tendency to droop, but very durable, while the stems are flexuous, satiny, and inclined to be weak. These long-branching stalks come into flower early in the season and extend their bloom through a long period. The flowers are large, and often fifteen to twenty are carried on a single flower-stalk, frequently five open at the same time.

When compared with Carthusian we find the latter with markedly short, stiff foliage, a sturdy stalk and large flowers of unusual substance and form, more freely produced than in Caterina but not through so long a season.

**CAUCASIAN** (Dykes 1921.) \$5 00  
*Imbricata × —.*  
*A pale yellow self.*

Developed from the Caucasian species, *I. imbricata*, by Mr. Dykes and resembling its type in the large, inflated spathes. Very dwarf, small, and crinkled and one of the first Irises to bloom.

**CECILE MINTURN.** (Farr 1922.) \$5 00  
*Soft cattleya-rose?*

Contrasts well with garnet Sweet William. Of graceful, medium height and with erect foliage.

7.1 **CELESTE.** (Lemon 1855. C., NHF.) \$0 25  
*Pallida × —.*  
*Pale azure-blue.*

A delicately shaded bloom freely produced.

**CHARON.** (Van Tubergen. FCC., RHS.) \$1 00  
*Regelia (Korolkowi venosa) × Oncoculus atropurpurea.* Dark mahogany-brown veined black and old-gold.

A fine variety and as easily grown as Pogoniris. The same cultural treatment as given under Andramache.

**CITRONELLA.** (Bliss 1922. AM., RHS.).  
*Bright, clear citron-yellow, deepening to gamboge at the base—a shade between Aurea and Sherwin-Wright.*  
*S.—Empire yellow.*  
*F.—Lemon-chrome veined Van Dyke red.*

The tallest yellow-flowering Iris yet produced. Its bold, arching standards are of fine shape and luminous quality, the style arms are clear pure yellow, and the beard of brightest orange, extending more than one-third the length of the fall, while a medial yellow line continues from it to the tip of the fall. Citronella, after its exhibition, was more discussed than any other Iris.

7.8 **CLEMATIS.** (Bliss 1917.) \$2 00  
*Clear light violet.*

Segments in these blooms reflex horizontally, giving it a clematis-like flower or appearing somewhat like a Japanese Iris, an effect more novel than handsome.

8.6 **CLUNY.** (Vilmorin 1920.) \$3 00  
*Pallida × —.*  
*Delicate lilac-blue.*

Superbly toned in lilac and of fine form and structure, graceful in habit, and well supporting its flowers. A plant highly recommended.

8.4 **CŒRUELA.** \$0 50  
*Dwarf European, Pumila.*  
*Azure-blue.*

Very dwarf, flowering in April. The true stock is rare as there is much confusion in this variety.

8.0 **COL. CANDELOT.** (Millet 1907.) \$2 00  
*Squalens.*  
*S.—Smoky copper. (Light brownish drab flushed lavender.)*  
*F.—Crimson (Brick or Vandyke Red).*

A wonderfully beautiful Iris of dark red effect.

**COMO.** (Collected at Lake Como by Farrer) \$3 50  
*A form of I. pallida.*  
*Mauve, slightly shaded pink.*

Opinions vary as to the merit of this Pallida. In England it is considered as of very fine form.

**CONQUISTADOR.** (Mohr 1921.)  
*Mesopotamica × Juniata.*  
*Dark lavender.*

A giant of a height between 5 and 6 feet, with self-supporting stems and large flowers. An attractive and outstanding object in the garden.

8.3 **CORRIDA.** (Millet 1914.) \$2 00  
*Light violet-blue.*

Neat flower but not large. A very good light blue for massing and one of the best of the recent introductions.

8.4 **CRETONNE.** (Bliss 1919.) \$5 00  
*Squalens.*  
*S.—Pale bronze-purple (Aconite-violet).*  
*F.—Rich red-maroon (Violet-carmine).*

Leaf-base and spathes deeply stained red-maroon. The contrast of the deep red-purple in this bloom with the lighting of the orange beard makes it an extremely attractive flower of most unique color. The blooms are of medium size and the plant is of healthy growth and branching habit. The deep and exquisite coloring in this flower is bound to bring it universal popularity.

8.7 CRUSADER. (Foster 1913. C., NHF.) . . . . . \$2 50	Cypriana X —. S.—Light tint of blue. F.—Deep violet-blue. Haf.—Olive tinted and veined pale brown.	One of the boldest clear blues in the collection and the richest of the late Sir Michael Foster's seedlings. Its large, broad-petaled and stout-textured flowers stand very erect, and the plant yields a wealth of bloom. Its growth is best in the heavier soils as it is at times a shy bloomer. Some portions of eastern United States report on it unfavorably.	8.2 DELICATISSIMA. (Millet 1914) . . . . . \$3 00	Pallida Dalmatica X Queen of May. A Pallida with a pink tinge (Light Hortense Violet). Bears a high-branched stalk. The standards are ruffled and the falls drooping and slightly pinched.
CYPRIANA. (Native to Cyprus) . . . . . \$3 50	The true species. S.—Lavender-violet. F.—Hyacinth-violet, ending sharply at the base of the beard.	The true variety has almost been lost to cultivation and it is safe to say that there are few plants in America. Introduced and much used by Foster.	DIADEM. (Bliss 1919) . . . . . \$4 00	S.—Pale mauve. F.—Deep reddish mauve. A very striking plant most effectively used in isolated masses.
8.0 DALILA. (Denis 1914. C., NHF.) . . . . . \$1 50	Squalens X Ricardi? S.—Flesh-white (Pale Vinaceous Lavender). F.—Rich red (Dablia Purple). Leaf.—Base colored.	A conspicuous Iris and a very free bloomer. Extremely popular on account of its fresh coloring.	7.1 DIAMOND. (Caparne 1901) . . . . . \$0 35	Intermediate, Pumila X Germanica. Reflections of blue and violet washed on a white ground. A small, inconspicuous Iris adapted to rock-planting.
7.5 DALMARIUS. (Goes & Koenemann 1907.)	Pallida Dalmatica X Darius. \$0 25	S.—Pale gray-blue. F.—Darker than standards and shaded violet-brown.	DIDO. (Van Tubergen) . . . . . \$3 00	Regelia X Oncoclyclus. S.—Dark lilac-rose veined violet. F.—Gray-brown feathered.
		The flowers are very numerous and of a somber tone and the plant very quickly develops into large clumps.	7.6 DILKUSH. (Foster 1909) . . . . . \$2 00	Oncoclyclus (Iberica) X Pogoniris (Pallida). S.—Violet. F.—Red-purple. The largest flower of the Oncoclyclus hybrids, growing two blooms to the stem. A beautiful flower but as a generally adaptable plant it cannot be recommended.
DANIEL LESUEUR. (Denis 1922) . . . . . \$10 00	S.—Red-brown at base, paling to mauve at the upper edge. F.—Exquisitely dotted violet-blue on cream.	8.3 DIMITY. (Bliss 1919) . . . . . \$5 00	S.—White, slightly veined mauve. F.—Veined lavender. Beard.—White tipped brown.	
	One of the most recent successes of M. Denis and a striking contribution. The flowers are of medium size and a most strange and rich combination of color. The growth of the plant is very vigorous and bold and the flower petals are long and well opened.		DOLORES. (Bliss 1920) . . . . . \$12 50	Delicately colored and crinkled blooms with long, wide, and spreading falls. Very effectively used as a cut-flower. The rhizomes are large and the growth of the plant is clean and rapid. A distinct and meritorious Bliss seedling.
DAPHNE. (Bliss 1920) . . . . . \$10 00	Amara. F.—White reticulated and shaded violet-purple.			Plicata. S.—Broadly margined reddish violet. F.—A narrower edge of deeper color.
	While of medium size, it is none the less beautiful and is one of the very high ranking Bliss seedlings.			Of good habit but rather ordinary.
6.9 DAUPHIN. (Caparne 1901) . . . . . \$0 35	Intermediate, Pumila X Germanica. Uniform violet.		9.4 DOMINION. (Bliss 1917. AM., RHS) . . . . . \$20 00	S.—Light violet-blue (Hyssop Violet). F.—Deep indigo-purple (Fluorite Violet).
	A good early-blooming self, probably rated too low.			Regarded till recently as the finest Iris in cultivation and in a category all its own. It is the type plant of a new race of seedlings by reason of the extraordinary development of the flower petals, the standards being large and erectly held while the falls are broad at the base and of very heavy substance. The plant is strong after establishment but slow to increase, doing best in the heavy clay lime soils.
7.8 DAWN. (Yeld 1911. C., RHS) . . . . . \$1 00	Variegata. Sulphur-yellow (Pale Marguerite Yellow), bronze-veined at the throat.			Due in part to its slow growth, its fame has greatly outdistanced its production and for this reason the plant will be rare for several years.
	Fine though small and to be distinguished from Flavescent by its bright orange beard and the amber shading in the throat.		7.1 DORAK. (Foster 1909) . . . . . \$2 50	Oncoclyclus (Iberica) X (Pallida X Cengaliti). S.—Soft bluish violet. F.—Purple-violet.
8.3 DEJAZET. (Vilmorin 1914. C., NHF.) . . . . . \$4 00	Squalens. S.—Bronze-rose of metallic sheen. F.—Red-violet with brown shadings.			Having the same large flowers, bold habit, and freedom of bloom as Dilkush, but lacking its veining in the standards.
	Coloring on the order of Mme. Blanche Pion but not so contrasting, making it distinct and beautiful in its robust growth.		8.1 DORA LONGDON. (Bliss 1918) . . . . . \$2 00	Squalens. S.—Pale lavender suffused cream-buff. F.—Rich pale rose-purple suffused at baft. In this flower the form and habit are both good but the color has a much sun-faded appearance.

7.9 DORMAN. (Bliss 1920.)	\$2 50
<i>Neglecta.</i>	
<i>S.—Red-violet.</i>	
<i>F.—Red-purple.</i>	
Growing into a very compact, symmetrical clump, the richness of the blooms seems to increase with the age of the plant.	
7.6 DOROTHEA. (Caparne 1901. AM., RHS.)	\$0 25
<i>Intermediate, Pumila X Germanica.</i>	
<i>S.—Pearl-gray with slate-blue markings.</i>	
<i>F.—Pallid blue-violet.</i>	
A charming Intermediate with light-textured flowers opening before Florentina. In planting it is well to place the flower near at hand as it presents a faded appearance when seen at a distance.	
DOROTHEA K. WILLIAMSON. (Williamson 1918.)	\$2 00
<i>Apogon, Fulva X Foliosa.</i>	
<i>Dark madder-violet.</i>	
A beardless hybrid of different appearance than the Pogoniris. The leaves are tall and grassy and the flowers a very fine shade of violet, making it a wonderful water-edge subject, as it will plant well with either Sibirica, Orientalis, or Kaempferi.	
8.2 DRAKE. (Bliss 1919.)	\$3 50
<i>Pallida.</i>	
<i>Pale cambridge-blue.</i>	
Much like Pallida Dalmatica, though earlier and better.	
8.5 DREAM. (Sturtevant 1918.)	\$5 00
<i>Juniata X —.</i>	
<i>A clear pink.</i>	
<i>S.—Lilac to Chinese violet.</i>	
<i>F.—About the same shade.</i>	
A delicate and beautiful Iris and a very close approach to the perfect pink self.	
7.5 DR. ANDRIST. (Fryer 1919.)	\$3 50
<i>S.—Bronze-yellow.</i>	
<i>F.—Velvety red-maroon, bronze edged.</i>	
Very rich in appearance, fragrant, and a late bloomer, the flower being far superior to Fro.	
7.4 DR. BERNICE. (Hopper 1867. C., RHS.)	\$0 25
<i>Squalens.</i>	
<i>S.—Honey-yellow.</i>	
<i>F.—Yellow overlaid with crimson (Burnt Lake).</i>	
An Iris whose colors show to the best advantage when planted in proximity to soft yellows.	
8.3 DU GUESCLIN. (Bliss 1921.)	\$4 00
<i>Neglecta.</i>	
<i>S.—Clear bluish lavender.</i>	
<i>F.—Velvety anthracene violet, fading to lavender-violet at the edge.</i>	
The bloom is smaller and bluer than Monsignor but of attractive proportions.	
DUKE OF BEDFORD. (Bliss 1922.)	
<i>Dominion X —.</i>	
<i>S.—Deep dull bluish violet.</i>	
<i>F.—Black-purple.</i>	
Quite unlike any other Iris in cultivation, the general color effect being very deep violet with a shade of red throughout. It possesses the wonderful velvety Dominion texture and solid coloring. The standards show fine size and arching habit, which, together with the well-extended falls, give it a perfect form, larger than Dominion. The fine, tall stem carries its blooms well held apart.	

DUSKY MAID. (Bliss 1919.)	\$4 00
<i>Squalens.</i>	
<i>S.—Pale buff.</i>	
<i>F.—Deep mauve-purple, shading lighter to the edge with a border of buff.</i>	
<i>Leaf.—Base colored lightly.</i>	
Mild and delicate in fragrance, with petals wide and well formed and, in large flowers, freely produced. The flower-spathe or sheath is stained purple and the bloom, as a whole, resembles Mrs. Cowley but is a much stronger grower.	
7.8 ECLIPSE. (Caparne 1901.)	\$0 50
<i>Intermediate. Pumila X Germanica.</i>	
EDITH CAVELL. (Denis 1921.)	\$50 00
<i>Pallida Dalmatica X Ricardi.</i>	
<i>Beautiful cream-white with a bright orange beard.</i>	
The grandest of the white Irises. A very delicate plant, not adapting itself well to northern climates, but it thrives in southern France where it is grown in warm, heavy lime clay soils.	
8.6 EDOUARD MICHEL. (Verdier 1904. AM., RHS.)	\$2 00
<i>Distinct deep red-violet (Rood's Violet), with falls of a slightly deeper tone.</i>	
Close to Caprice in color, but a taller plant with a larger flower of splendid shape. The standards are broad and frilled, while the falls are wide. A very fine variety but not a rapid increaser.	
EGLAMOUR. (Hort 1921.)	\$40 00
<i>Mesopotamica X Purple King.</i>	
<i>A purple Bicolor.</i>	
Huge and well formed in bloom, stout of stem, vigorous and sturdy.	
E. H. JENKINS. (Bliss 1919.)	\$4 00
<i>S.—Palest blue-purple.</i>	
<i>F.—A deeper shade.</i>	
As many as fifty flowers have been counted on one plant of this variety. In all respects it is exceedingly fine.	
7.6 E. L. CRANDAL. (Farr 1915.)	\$0 75
<i>Plicata.</i>	
<i>S.—White with a wide beliotrope border.</i>	
<i>F.—White, heavily bordered deep blue at the base.</i>	
A dwarf plant well placed in the foreground for a white edge. The bloom is much like Fairy but of lighter texture in the petals.	
7.8 ELDORADO. (Vilmorin 1910. AM., RHS.)	\$0 50
<i>Squalens.</i>	
<i>S.—Yellow-brown and beliotrope.</i>	
<i>F.—Bronze-violet (Sorghum Brown shot with bright Eupatorium-Purple and Violet).</i>	
Attractive in association with Quaker Lady. The incurved petals give the flower a claw-like shape not at all agreeable, and the petals are narrow to a fault, but the coloring is considered very fine.	
7.9 EMIR. (Yeld 1918.)	\$3 50
<i>Blue Bicolor.</i>	
Much like Neptune but with darker falls, making it a greatly admired flower.	
7.5 EMPIRE. (Sturtevant 1918.)	\$1 00
<i>Yellow.</i>	
EMPRESS. (Caparne 1901.)	\$0 35
<i>Intermediate, Pumila X Germanica.</i>	
<i>Creamy yellow.</i>	

8.0 FAIRY. (Kennicott 1905). . . . .	\$0 25	GENERAL GALLIENI. (Millet 1922.). . . . .	\$15 00
<i>Plicata.</i> <i>Milk-white, delicately bordered and suffused soft maroon.</i>		<i>Ricardi</i> X—. <i>A striking shade of aniline-blue with somewhat deeper falls.</i>	
Fine in grace and fragrance; tall but somewhat weak in the stems; otherwise very reliable and deserving of its popularity.		An exceptionally vigorous hybrid with fine, heavy foliage and strong stems. The flowers are very large and well balanced.	
FAITH. (Bliss 1921). . . . .	\$7 50	GERALDINE. (Yeld 1911.). . . . .	\$4 00
<i>Clear violet, with falls of a deeper tone, shading lighter toward the margin.</i>		<i>S.—Light lavender.</i> <i>F.—Rich purple reticulations on a light lavender ground.</i>	
Introduced in 1921 under the name of Leone Trenance. The flowers are of medium size with circular, drooping falls.		From sparse foliage emerge stems that are none too strong.	
7.0 FLAVESCENS. (Native to the Caucasus. Introduced by De Candolle before 1830.). . . . .	\$0 25	GERMAINE LE CLERC. (Cayeux & Le Clerc 1922.). . . . .	\$5 00
<i>Pogoniris—Tall European. Probably a natural hybrid.</i> <i>Pale sulphur-yellow with a suggestion of brown veining in the falls.</i>		A new importation.	
Though common, still it is in great favor for general planting and as yet there is nothing to displace it. The rating is therefore a little low. The blooms are large and sweet-scented; the foliage a yellowish green.		9.0 GEORGIA. (Farr 1920.). . . . .	\$2 50
FLAVENARD. (Denis 1922.). . . . .	\$5 00	<i>Cattleya-rose of uniform shade.</i> One of the very high quality Farr seedlings and a delicate and beautiful variety.	
<i>Flavescens × Ricardi.</i>		7.9 GIRAN. (Foster 1913.). . . . .	\$2 50
A new hybrid just from the gardens of M. Denis.		<i>Oncocyclus (Iberica) × Pogoniris (Pallida).</i> <i>Deep ox-blood red.</i>	
7.6 FLORENTINA. (Native to Italy and S. France. Of record in Europe since the sixteenth century.). . . . .	\$0 25	A magnificent thing when successfully established but of more difficult growth than the straight Pogoniris hybrids. Requires heavy, well-drained warm soil.	
<i>A form or variety of I. germanica.</i> <i>Pearl and the palest olive-gray.</i>		GLITTER. (Bliss 1919.). . . . .	\$2 50
Another old favorite with an unduly low rating, sending out its fragrant blooms early in May. The foliage withstands the winter well. The variety <i>I. florentina</i> (Queen Emma) is pure white and with larger petals.		<i>Variegata.</i> <i>S.—Bright golden yellow.</i> <i>F.—Pale chestnut-brown.</i>	
Florentina is distinguished from <i>I. albicans</i> in the traces of pale blue and purple coloration shown in the former. The leaves in Florentina are narrower, paler, and more of a greenish yellow and on the inner side of the haft near the base of the standard there are a few straggling white hairs, never present in <i>I. albicans</i> .		Much like Knysna but lighter in the falls and showing more veining. A very distinct and bright flower.	
6.5 FREYA. (Caparne 1901.). . . . .	\$0 50	7.6 GLOIRE DE HILLEGOM. (Unknown.)	\$0 25
<i>Intermediate. Pumila × Germanica.</i> <i>Two shades of delicate violet-blue deeper at the base and white-veined in the throat.</i> <i>A greenish tinge extending up the midrib of the petals and imparted to the tips.</i>		<i>Pallida.</i> <i>Clear bright blue.</i>	
Large flowers for an Intermediate and a sure, strong bloomer, small weak cuttings having shown bloom the first year.		An unusual hue of blue planting well with Pallida Dalmatica. Very close to Tineæ in quality.	
7.4 FRITJOF. (Goos & Koenemann 1910.). . . \$0 50		7.5 GOLD CREST. (Dykes 1914. AM., RHS.). . . . .	\$2 00
<i>Intermediate.</i> <i>S.—Pale wisteria.</i> <i>F.—Purple.</i>		<i>Unveined bright violet-blue with a conspicuous yellow beard.</i>	
Vigorous and free-blooming.		Small rhizomes; slow in growth.	
7.5 FRO. (Goos & Koenemann 1910.). . . \$0 50		8.5 GREVIN. (Vilmorin 1920.). . . . .	\$3 00
<i>S.—Deep gold.</i> <i>F.—Brilliant chestnut-brown.</i>		<i>Deep purple with the standards shaded yellow.</i> Strong stems carrying fine large flowers. A very attractive and desirable Iris.	
Places itself well in the larger garden layout. A late-flowering variety of medium growth and though smaller than Iris King, it is a better bloomer of clearer color.		7.3 GULES. (Bliss 1917. C., RHS.). . . . .	\$2 00
7.5 FRYER'S GLORY. (Fryer 1919.). . . \$3 00		<i>S.—Pale lilac shot red.</i> <i>F.—Rich pansy-violet of enamel-like smoothness.</i>	
<i>S.—Golden bronze, tinged crimson.</i> <i>F.—Bright velvety maroon, veined light yellow.</i>		<i>Haft.—Brown veined on cream ground.</i> The ruffling of the standards adds much to the attractiveness of this distinct Bicolor. It is of tall, branching habit, strong-growing, and well flowered. It does not increase rapidly.	
Probably the best of the Fryer seedlings and much like Jacquesiana but larger.		7.1 HALFDAN. (Goos & Koenemann 1908.). . . \$0 25	
		<i>Intermediate.</i> <i>Cream-white.</i>	
		Large, early-blooming flowers of good substance holding their character well in landscape effects. Rapid and strong in growth.	
		8.8 HALO. (Yeld 1917.). . . . .	\$5 00
		<i>S.—Light violet (Verbena-violet).</i> <i>F.—Dull bluish violet.</i>	
		Lord of June somewhat reduced in size. A fine Iris, vigorous and of good habit. The standard is proportionately larger than the falls.	

HARRIET PRESBY. (Presby 1922. HM., AIS.)	\$5 00	HOOGIANA. (Native to Kurdistan. AM., RHS.)	\$1 00
Pallida X Queen of May. Petunia-violet in two tones.		Regelia. Variable pale lavender.	
Originated from a chance seed-pod on a plant of Pallida growing next to Queen of May in the gardens of Mr. Frank H. Presby, at Montclair, N. J., whose original stock of Pallida was probably brought from Holland by Mr. Presby's great-grandfather. Very tall and rampant in growth, with stalks high and well branched.		This magnificent species stands in a class by itself because of its fine qualities and striking beauty. A rather difficult plant to handle, the best results being obtained by placing sash over the plants after they have finished blooming and not removing them till October, or else removing the plant from the ground, allowing it to dry and ripen during the same period of time.	
7.4 HAUTEFEUILLE. (Denis 1910.)	\$5 00	HUBERT. (Hort 1921.)	\$20 00
Dark violet-purple.		Crimson-purple.	
HECATE. (Van Tubergen. AM., Haarlem.)	\$1 50	A large and wonderfully colored bloom whose beauty is much enhanced by the very strong orange beard.	
Regelio-Cyclus. Suvarovi X Mariæ. S.—Soft rose-white. F.—A silvery ground veined brown and bronze.		INCA. (Farr 1922.)	\$5 00
As easily grown as Germanica. Plant in September in full sun and in a dry, warm, well-drained location. See Andramache.		S.—Saffron-yellow. F.—Plum, edged yellow.	
HERALD. (Bliss 1921.)	\$5 00	7.7 INGEBORG. (Goos & Koenemann 1908.)	\$0 25
Amas X Kharput. S.—Light lavender-blue. F.—Rich violet-blue.		Intermediate, Pumila X Germanica. Grayish white.	
Bluer and of more grace than Amas. Large, well-formed flowers freely produced on a tall, branching stalk.		Even before Florentina, this plant comes into bloom with its large, well-formed flowers. It may be very pleasingly grown when in company with Mrs. Alan Gray, also an early bloomer.	
7.3 HER MAJESTY. (Perry 1903. C., RHS.)	\$0 25	7.9 IRIS KING. (Goos & Koenemann 1907.)	\$0 50
Pallida. S.—Pale rose. F.—Deep rose-pink (Rosaline), blearily veined.		Maori King X Pallida Dalmatica. ✓ S.—Buff-yellow or old-gold. F.—Garnet-brown bordered yellow.	
A decided improvement on Queen of May, as the coloring is deeper and brighter, with heavier veining. One of the best of the older pinks. The color shows to an advantage when planted in combination with the white of Innocenza or Mrs. Horace Darwin or with white lupins. Rhizomes develop very close to the surface and on maturing expose themselves.		This plant does not multiply very rapidly but is fine when in bloom. Knysna, Saul, and Marsh Marigold, however, are much better.	
8.8 HERMIONE. (Hort 1920.)	\$5 00	ISIS. (Bliss 1919.)	\$7 50
Trojana. S.—Bright blue-purple. F.—Very rich red-purple.		Pogoniris, Pallida. A violet-blue self.	
Pronounced by Mr. Bliss, a perfect Iris. "If I had to choose but one Iris, it would very likely be Hermione, sturdy of leaf and stalk, with flower fine in form and color, of a bright lustrous bluish tone or rather, iridescence, overcast with a pinkish iridescence."—Franklin B. Mead, <i>Flower Grower</i> , August 1922. This plant is of the Caterina type but is easily recognized by its foliage alone, being remarkably strong and broad.		Large, well-formed, and freely produced flowers. The plant is strong and of good habit. The bluest of the Bliss Pallidas.	
HERMOSA. (Dean 1922.)	\$5 00	ISIS. (Van Tubergen. AM., RHS.)	\$3 00
Bright Matew's Purple with a yellow glow at the crest and beard.		Regelia X Oncocylus. Ruby-red with gray and purple veins.	
Medium in size and height and very attractive.		Considered the finest of the Regelio-Cyclus hybrids and as easily grown as the Germanicas. Should be planted in September in well-drained, warm, rich ground, in full sun and away from dampness. See Andramache.	
7.3 HILDA. (Bliss 1920.)	\$2 00	ISOLDA. (Van Tubergen. AM., RHS.)	\$3 00
Plicata. S.—White margined blue. F.—Broad, solid white margined blue.		Regelio-Cyclus. Regelia X Oncocylus. Dark brown veined black.	
Rapid in increase and with large rhizomes. An improved Mme. Chereau.		Much like Charon but a larger flower. Same culture as Isis and Andramache.	
HIPPOLYTA. (Hort. 1921.)	\$10 00	8.6 ISOLINE. (Vilmorin 1904. AM., RHS.)	\$1 00
Pallida. A pleasing shade of mauve.		Pallida X Trojana? S.—Pale pink-buff, vinaceous cinnamon at edge. F.—Deep old-rose, vinaceous russet, tinted yellow at the center.	
Very fine large flowers with handsome strong-growing foliage.		There is no other Iris of this character in the entire field, and it is difficult to give an adequate description of its peculiar beauty. One of the handsomest, with large flowers of splendid form, its falls reflexing slightly. In some locations it is shy in blooming while in others it is extremely free, never failing to produce many blooms carried well above the plant on stalks of peculiarly varying heights. In this garden the foliage remains green throughout the winter.	

- 8.7 CRUSADER.** (Foster 1913. C., NHF.)..\$2 50  
*Cypriana*  $\times$ .  
 S.—Light tint of blue.  
 F.—Deep violet-blue.  
 Haft.—Olive tinted and veined pale brown.  
 One of the boldest clear blues in the collection and the richest of the late Sir Michael Foster's seedlings. Its large, broad-petaled and stout-textured flowers stand very erect, and the plant yields a wealth of bloom. Its growth is best in the heavier soils as it is at times a shy bloomer. Some portions of eastern United States report on it unfavorably.
- CYPRIANA.** (Native to Cyprus.).....\$3 50  
*The true species.*  
 S.—Lavender-violet.  
 F.—Hyacinth-violet, ending sharply at the base of the beard.  
 The true variety has almost been lost to cultivation and it is safe to say that there are few plants in America. Introduced and much used by Foster.
- 8.0 DALILA.** (Denis 1914. C., NHF.).....\$1 50  
*Squalens*  $\times$  *Ricardi?*  
 S.—Flesh-white (*Pale Vinaceous Lavender*).  
 F.—Rich red (*Dahlia Purple*).  
 Leaf.—Base colored.  
 A conspicuous Iris and a very free bloomer. Extremely popular on account of its fresh coloring.
- 7.5 DALMARIUS.** (Goos & Koenemann 1907.)  
*Pallida Dalmatica*  $\times$  *Darius*.                    \$0 25  
 S.—Pale gray-blue.  
 F.—Darker than standards and shaded violet-brown.  
 The flowers are very numerous and of a somber tone and the plant very quickly develops into large clumps.
- DANIEL LESUEUR.** (Denis 1922.)....\$10 00  
 S.—Red-brown at base, paling to mauve at the upper edge.  
 F.—Exquisitely dotted violet-blue on cream.  
 One of the most recent successes of M. Denis and a striking contribution. The flowers are of medium size and a most strange and rich combination of color. The growth of the plant is very vigorous and bold and the flower petals are long and well opened.
- DAPHNE.** (Bliss 1920.).....\$10 00  
*Amaena.*  
 F.—White reticulated and shaded violet-purple.  
 While of medium size, it is none the less beautiful and is one of the very high ranking Bliss seedlings.
- 6.9 DAUPHIN.** (Caparne 1901.).....\$0 35  
*Intermediate, Pumila*  $\times$  *Germanica*.  
*Uniform violet.*  
 A good early-blooming self, probably rated too low.
- 7.8 DAWN.** (Yeld 1911. C., RHS.).....\$1 00  
*Variegata.*  
*Sulphur-yellow* (*Pale Marguerite Yellow*),  
*bronze-veined at the throat.*  
 Fine though small and to be distinguished from *Flavescens* by its bright orange beard and the amber shading in the throat.
- 8.3 DEJAZET.** (Vilmorin 1914. C., NHF.)..\$4 00  
*Squalens.*  
 S.—Bronze-rose of metallic sheen.  
 F.—Red-violet with brown shadings.  
 Coloring on the order of Mme. Blanche Pion but not so contrasting, making it distinct and beautiful in its robust growth.
- 8.2 DELICATISSIMA.** (Millet 1914.).....\$3 00  
*Pallida Dalmatica*  $\times$  *Queen of May*.  
 A *Pallida* with a pink tinge (*Light Hortense Violet*).  
 Bears a high-branched stalk. The standards are ruffled and the falls drooping and slightly pinched.
- DIADEM.** (Bliss 1919.).....\$4 00  
 S.—Pale mauve.  
 F.—Deep reddish mauve.  
 A very striking plant most effectively used in isolated masses.
- 7.1 DIAMOND.** (Caparne 1901.).....\$0 35  
*Intermediate, Pumila*  $\times$  *Germanica*.  
*Reflections of blue and violet washed on a white ground.*  
 A small, inconspicuous Iris adapted to rock-planting.
- DIDO.** (Van Tubergen.).....\$3 00  
*Regelia*  $\times$  *Oncocyclus*.  
 S.—Dark lilac-rose veined violet.  
 F.—Gray-brown feathered.
- 7.6 DILKUSH.** (Foster 1909.).....\$2 00  
*Oncocyclus (Iberica)*  $\times$  *Pogoniris (Pallida)*.  
 S.—Violet.  
 F.—Red-purple.  
 The largest flower of the *Oncocyclus* hybrids, growing two blooms to the stem. A beautiful flower but as a generally adaptable plant it cannot be recommended.
- 8.3 DIMITY.** (Bliss 1919.).....\$5 00  
 S.—White, slightly veined mauve.  
 F.—Veined lavender.  
 Beard.—White tipped brown.  
 Delicately colored and crinkled blooms with long, wide, and spreading falls. Very effectively used as a cut-flower. The rhizomes are large and the growth of the plant is clean and rapid. A distinct and meritorious Bliss seedling.
- DOLORES.** (Bliss 1920.).....\$12 50  
*Plicata.*  
 S.—Broadly margined reddish violet.  
 F.—A narrower edge of deeper color.  
 Of good habit but rather ordinary.
- 9.4 DOMINION.** (Bliss 1917. AM., RHS.) \$20 00  
 S.—Light violet-blue (*Hyssop Violet*).  
 F.—Deep indigo-purple (*Fluorite Violet*).  
 Regarded till recently as the finest Iris in cultivation and in a category all its own. It is the type plant of a new race of seedlings by reason of the extraordinary development of the flower petals, the standards being large and erectly held while the falls are broad at the base and of very heavy substance. The plant is strong after establishment but slow to increase, doing best in the heavy clay lime soils.  
 Due in part to its slow growth, its fame has greatly outdistanced its production and for this reason the plant will be rare for several years.
- 7.1 DORAK.** (Foster 1909.).....\$2 50  
*Oncocyclus (Iberica)*  $\times$  (*Pallida*  $\times$  *Cengialti*).  
 S.—Soft bluish violet.  
 F.—Purple-violet.  
 Having the same large flowers, bold habit, and freedom of bloom as Dilkush, but lacking its veining in the standards.
- 8.1 DORA LONGDON.** (Bliss 1918.).....\$2 00  
*Squalens.*  
 S.—Pale lavender suffused cream-buff.  
 F.—Rich pale rose-purple suffused at baft.  
 In this flower the form and habit are both good but the color has a much sun-faded appearance.

7.9 DORMAN. (Bliss 1920.).....\$2 50  
*Neglecta.*

*S.—Red-violet.*  
*F.—Red-purple.*

Growing into a very compact, symmetrical clump, the richness of the blooms seems to increase with the age of the plant.

7.6 DOROTHEA. (Caparne 1901. AM., RHS.) .....\$0 25

*Intermediate, Pumila X Germanica.*  
*S.—Pearl-gray with slate-blue markings.*  
*F.—Pallid blue-violet.*

A charming Intermediate with light-textured flowers opening before Florentina. In planting it is well to place the flower near at hand as it presents a faded appearance when seen at a distance.

DOROTHEA K. WILLIAMSON. (Williamson 1918.).....\$2 00  
*Apogon, Fulva X Foliosa.*  
*Dark madder-violet.*

A beardless hybrid of different appearance than the Pogoniris. The leaves are tall and grassy and the flowers a very fine shade of violet, making it a wonderful water-edge subject, as it will plant well with either Sibirica, Orientalis, or Kaempferi.

8.2 DRAKE. (Bliss 1919.).....\$3 50  
*Pallida.*

*Pale cambridge-blue.*

Much like Pallida Dalmatica, though earlier and better.

8.5 DREAM. (Sturtevant 1918.).....\$5 00  
*Juniata X —.*

*A clear pink.*

*S.—Lilac to Chinese violet.*

*F.—About the same shade.*

A delicate and beautiful Iris and a very close approach to the perfect pink self.

7.5 DR. ANDRIST. (Fryer 1919.).....\$3 50  
*S.—Bronze-yellow.*

*F.—Velvety red-maroon, bronze edged.*

Very rich in appearance, fragrant, and a late bloomer, the flower being far superior to Fro.

7.4 DR. BERNICE. (Hopper 1867. C., RHS.) .....\$0 25

*Squalens.*

*S.—Honey-yellow.*

*F.—Yellow overlaid with crimson (Burnt Lake).*

An Iris whose colors show to the best advantage when planted in proximity to soft yellows.

8.3 DU GUESCLIN. (Bliss 1921.).....\$4 00  
*Neglecta.*

*S.—Clear bluish lavender.*

*F.—Velvety anthracene violet, fading to lavender-violet at the edge.*

The bloom is smaller and bluer than Monsignor but of attractive proportions.

DUKE OF BEDFORD. (Bliss 1922.)...

*Dominion X —.*

*S.—Deep dull bluish violet.*

*F.—Black-purple.*

Quite unlike any other Iris in cultivation, the general color effect being very deep violet with a shade of red throughout. It possesses the wonderful velvety Dominion texture and solid coloring. The standards show fine size and arching habit, which, together with the well-extended falls, give it a perfect form, larger than Dominion. The fine, tall stem carries its blooms well held apart.

DUSKY MAID. (Bliss 1919.).....\$4 00

*Squalens.*

*S.—Pale buff.*

*F.—Deep mauve-purple, shading lighter to the edge with a border of buff.*

*Leaf.—Base colored lightly.*

Mild and delicate in fragrance, with petals wide and well formed and, in large flowers, freely produced. The flower-spathe or sheath is stained purple and the bloom, as a whole, resembles Mrs. Cowley but is a much stronger grower.

7.8 ECLIPSE. (Caparne 1901.).....\$0 50  
*Intermediate. Pumila X Germanica.*

EDITH CAVELL. (Denis 1921.).....\$50 00  
*Pallida Dalmatica X Ricardi.*  
*Beautiful cream-white with a bright orange beard.*

The grandest of the white Irises. A very delicate plant, not adapting itself well to northern climates, but it thrives in southern France where it is grown in warm, heavy lime clay soils.

8.6 EDOUARD MICHEL. (Verdier 1904. AM., RHS.) .....\$2 00  
*Distinct deep red-violet (Rood's Violet), with falls of a slightly deeper tone.*

Close to Caprice in color, but a taller plant with a larger flower of splendid shape. The standards are broad and frilled, while the falls are wide. A very fine variety but not a rapid increaser.

EGLAMOUR. (Hort 1921.).....\$40 00  
*Mesopotamica X Purple King.*  
*A purple Bicolor.*

Huge and well formed in bloom, stout of stem, vigorous and sturdy.

E. H. JENKINS. (Bliss 1919.).....\$4 00  
*S.—Palest blue-purple.*  
*F.—A deeper shade.*

As many as fifty flowers have been counted on one plant of this variety. In all respects it is exceedingly fine.

7.6 E. L. CRANDAL. (Farr 1915.).....\$0 75  
*Plicata.*  
*S.—White with a wide beliotrope border.*  
*F.—White, heavily bordered deep blue at the base.*

A dwarf plant well placed in the foreground for a white edge. The bloom is much like Fairy but of lighter texture in the petals.

7.8 ELDORADO. (Vilmorin 1910. AM., RHS.).....\$0 50  
*Squalens.*  
*S.—Yellow-brown and beliotrope.*  
*F.—Bronze-violet (Sorghum Brown shot with bright Eupatorium-Purple and Violet).*

Attractive in association with Quaker Lady. The incurved petals give the flower a claw-like shape not at all agreeable, and the petals are narrow to a fault, but the coloring is considered very fine.

7.9 EMIR. (Yeld 1918.).....\$3 50  
*Blue Bicolor.*

Much like Neptune but with darker falls, making it a greatly admired flower.

7.5 EMPIRE. (Sturtevant 1918.).....\$1 00  
*Yellow.*

EMPERESS. (Caparne 1901.).....\$0 35  
*Intermediate. Pumila X Germanica.*  
*Creamy yellow.*

8.1 MA MIE. (Cayeux & LeClerc 1906. AM., RHS.) .....	\$0 35	8.3 MERCEDES. (Verdier 1905.) .....	\$3 00
<i>Plicata.</i> S.—Pure white, frilled light violet. F.—White, penciled and margined lavender and veined green.		<i>Plicata.</i> S.—Light perilla-purple, veined and dotted darker. F.—Livid purple penciled and dotted on cream. While this plant is dwarf in growth, yet the blooms are of fine form and coloring.	
Very close to Anna Farr and Jeanne d'Arc, it is a beautiful and compact form. Medium in its increase and the size of the rhizomes.			
7.3 MANDRALISCÆ. (Unknown.) .....	\$0 25	MERCUTIO. (Hort 1920.) .....	\$2 50
<i>Pallida.</i> Rich lavender-purple. Among the very good large-flowering varieties.		<i>Cengialti</i> X —. A pale purple self.	
MAORI PRINCESS. (Shull 1922.) .....	\$5 00	8.4 MERLIN (Sturtevant 1918. FCC., MHS.) .....	\$3 00
<i>Maori King</i> X —. S.—Empire yellow. F.—Burnt lake, richly bordered yellow.		<i>Oriflamme</i> X <i>Iris King.</i> S.—Lavender-violet. F.—Rood's violet.	
Though not rapid in growth, it is far superior to Maori King, and as Mr. Shull is very exacting in his high requirements for Irises, his seedlings may be looked upon as having considerable merit.		Massive in bloom and vigorous in growth. The coloring is on the order of Lent A. Williamson.	
MARGERY. (Dean 1922.) .....	\$5 00	8.1 MESOPOTAMICA. (Native to Mesopotamia.) Introduced by Mr. W. R. Dykes, the English authority.....	\$1 00
S.—Light wisteria-violet. F.—Bradley's violet. Large-flowering and tall.		S.—Lavender-violet. F.—Hyacinth-violet.	
8.7 MARSH MARIGOLD. (Bliss 1919.) .....	\$6 00	Well suited to a warm climate and sandy soil this variety adapts itself freely and naturally to California conditions. Its stems are so tall and tortuous as to require support. The broad foliage is conspicuously tapering above and below the middle; this characteristic, together with its shorter and less prominent beard, distinguish it from Cypriana.	
<i>Variegata.</i> S.—Pale golden yellow. F.—Deep purple-brown. Leaf.—Base colored.		MIDAS. (Bliss 1920.) .....	\$1 00
One of the most impressive of the yellow Bicolors and of most satisfactory flowering habits. It surpasses Maori King and is very close to Knysna but is distinguished by its yellow border.		<i>Variegata.</i> Yellow, with the falls marked brown-red.	
7.8 MARY GARDEN. (Farr 1913.) .....	\$0 50	7.8 MINNEHAHA. (Farr 1913.) .....	\$1 00
S.—Pale yellow flushed pale lavender. F.—Creamy white minutely veined maroon.		<i>Variegata.</i> S.—Cream-white shaded yellow. F.—Cream-white reticulated maroon.	
7.8 MARY WILLIAMSON. (Williamson 1921.) .....	\$5 00	Large, fragrant blooms carried on a weak plant.	
<i>Amaena.</i> White with a purple center.		MIRANDA. (Hort 1919.) .....	\$5 00
Much like Rhein Nixe but with a sharper contrast in coloring and with a heavier white border at the edge of the falls.		<i>Mandralisca</i> X <i>Pallida.</i> Rich deep violet-purple.	
7.6 MAUVINE. (Named by Mrs. Dean, 1919.) \$1 00		Original seed of this plant was from the same pod as that of Hero, both remarkable varieties of high quality.	
<i>Pallida.</i> S.—Mauve. F.—Mauve of a deeper shade.		7.6 MISS WILLMOTT. (Foster 1910.) .....	\$1 00
Unusual in color and quite worth while in spite of its weak standards.		<i>Kashmiriana</i> X <i>Cypriana.</i> Fine white, at times washed lavender.	
8.5 MEDRANO. (Vilmorin 1920.) .....	\$4 00	Regarded by Foster as his finest white seedling up to the time of the introduction of Kashmir White. The petals of this variety are stout and leathery.	
<i>Squalens.</i> Bronzy claret or a deep brown on purple.		MISTRESS FORD. (Hort 1921.) .....	\$15 00
Semi-dwarf but a very good claret in which the blooms are of good size and of rare color.		<i>Kharput</i> X —. Red-purple.	
MEGAS. (Denis 1922.) .....	\$15 00	Enormous flowers after the manner of Kharput but far better in the texture of the bloom, the standards being heavy and self-supporting. The general vigor of the plant is also superior to Kharput.	
<i>Ricardi</i> X —. S.—Aniline-blue spreading to aconite-violet. F.—Velvety red-purple strongly veined bronze.		8.7 Mlle. SCHWARTZ. (Denis 1916. CM., Paris.) .....	\$5 00
A fine, large flower highly praised by Mr. Wister when recently seen by him in France.		<i>Pallida</i> X <i>Ricardi.</i> A light blue overlustered with pink.	
MENETRIER. (Denis 1921.) .....	\$10 00	This magnificent Iris, the work of the French amateur, Mons. Denis, is considered to be the best of his many successful seedlings. It is tall, possibly one of the tallest Irises in cultivation, with finely poised spikes much branched and bearing beautiful, durable blooms of Pallida form. Larger than Caterina and more freely inclined to bloom; wonderfully qualified for mass display. The growth of this plant is rapid and vigorous even in the North; the foliage is yellowish green.	
<i>Ricardi</i> X <i>Gracibus.</i> S.—Camboge-yellow. F.—Plum, edged bronze.			
A Squalens of first merit and beauty.			

7.7 MME. BOULLET. (Denis 1919. CM., RHS.) . . . . .	\$1 00	8.3 MONTEZUMA. (Farr 1909.) . . . . .	\$1 50
<i>Plicata.</i>		<i>S.—Empire-yellow dotted brown.</i>	
<i>S.—Deep colonial-buff, lined and dotted deep brown.</i>		<i>F.—Yellow and white dotted brown and veined purple.</i>	
<i>F.—Marguerite-yellow lined and dotted brown.</i>		<i>Of medium growth.</i>	
Novel and distinct, the blooms being of medium size and the plant of proportionate height.			
8.3 MME. CHERI. (Sturtevant 1918. FCC., MHS.) . . . . .	\$7 50	8.2 MORWELL. (Bliss 1917. AM., RHS.) . . . . .	\$4 00
<i>Caterina X Mrs. Horace Darwin.</i>		<i>S.—Light lavender-violet.</i>	
<i>S.—Vinaceous purple with a yellow cast.</i>		<i>F.—Bluish violet.</i>	
<i>F.—Violet-pink (Ageratum-violet) washed pink.</i>		<i>Styles.—Lined and marked blue and green.</i>	
<i>Styles.—Pink-buff.</i>		In numerous English exhibits this variety has taken prizes. It is characterized by its wide foliage and heavy flower-stalk. Its bloom is larger and more plentiful and the growth stronger than in Caterina. Pallida Dalmatica is very close and Albert Victor probably better. Lady Foster is larger and deeper in the coloration of the falls.	
<i>Leaf.—Slightly base tinted.</i>			
Among the finest of the Sturtevant seedlings, the uniformly high character of which has placed them foremost among American introductions. This flower is exquisitely shaded. The foliage of the plant is lax and of a light green.			
8.5 MME. CHOVAUT. (Denis 1916.) . . . . .	\$3 00	MOTHER OF PEARL. (Sturtevant 1921.) . . . . .	\$25 00
<i>Plicata.</i>		<i>Pale bluish lavender.</i>	
<i>S.—Pale chalcedony-yellow.</i>		Large blooms on widely branching stalks. The plant is a vigorous grower.	
<i>F.—Pale olive-buff, edged deep vinaceous purple.</i>			
Finely colored.			
8.6 MME. CLAUDE MONET. (Denis 1912.) . . . . .	\$15 00	MONS. BOYER. (Denis 1913.) . . . . .	\$6 00
<i>Ricardi X Kochi.</i>		<i>S.—Red-mauve deepening to red-brown at the base.</i>	
<i>Blackish purple.</i>		<i>F.—Rich petunia-violet, veined brown at the throat.</i>	
Valued for its remarkable size and rich color, the blooms however are inclined to be coarse.		A charming plant of medium height whose flowers are of a very distinct red effect.	
7.8 MME. DE SEVIGNE. (Denis 1916.) . . . . .	\$2 00	MONS. BRUN. (Denis 1922.) . . . . .	\$35 00
<i>Plicata.</i>		<i>Ricardi X —.</i>	
<i>White, marked purple (Manganese-violet).</i>		<i>S.—Ageratum-blue.</i>	
8.6 MME. DURAND. (Denis 1912.) . . . . .	\$5 00	<i>F.—Old Burgundy-red.</i>	
<i>Ricardi X Darius.</i>		One of the largest and strongest blooms of the Ricardi type and a very rare plant.	
<i>S.—Clay flushed mauve.</i>			
<i>F.—Light amparo-purple with a clay cast.</i>		MONS. CORNAULT. (Denis 1918.) . . . . .	\$10 00
Six-inch blooms on long, branching stems. The flower is most attractive because of its unusual shade.		<i>Ricardi X Amas.</i>	
MME. J. VERNOUX. (Millet 1921.) . . . . .	\$10 00	<i>A combination of cinnamon and saffron-yellow.</i>	
<i>Ricardi X —.</i>		Fine, large blooms of good texture and the elusiveness of the coloring may be judged from the above description.	
<i>S.—Lava-gray.</i>			
<i>F.—Petunia-violet.</i>		MONS. HUBERT. (Denis 1922.) . . . . .	\$12 50
Floriferous and strong.		<i>S.—Parma-violet passing to bronze at the throat.</i>	
9.0 MOA. (Bliss 1919.) . . . . .	\$40 00	<i>F.—Deep rich lobelia-blue, maroon veins on a white amber ground.</i>	
<i>Dominion X —.</i>		A prominently tall and bold Iris.	
<i>S.—Lobelia-violet.</i>		7.6 MRS. ALAN GRAY. (Foster 1909. C., RHS.) . . . . .	\$0 35
<i>F.—Prune-purple.</i>		<i>Cengialti X Queen of May.</i>	
Till recently this has been claimed to be the finest Iris of Dominion parentage. Rich in color and very large in the flower, whose broad arching standards and still broader circular falls, each of heavy substance, are held on tall, branched stalks.		<i>Soft rose-mauve (between Argyle and Bishop's Purple).</i>	
8.5 MOLIERE. (Vilmorin 1920. C., 1908.) . . . . .	\$4 00	<i>Spathes.—Light gray-brown.</i>	
<i>S.—Violet.</i>		We cannot thoroughly agree with the opinion that this is one of the most beautiful Irises, for while it inclines toward producing a pink effect when planted in mass, the individual blooms are of thin texture and a weak washed-out coloring. The flowers, however, have all the neatness and uniformity of tint characteristic of the Cengialti hybrids. It blooms with the Intermediates and frequently comes into flower again in August or September. The foliage is narrow.	
<i>F.—Deep velvety violet.</i>			
A semi-dwarf Magnifica with broad, yellowish style members.		7.8 MRS. COWLEY. (Bliss 1920.) . . . . .	\$2 00
8.4 MONSIGNOR. (Vilmorin 1907. C., NHF. and RHS.) . . . . .	\$0 35	<i>Squalens.</i>	
<i>S.—Petunia-violet.</i>		<i>S.—Coppery pink.</i>	
<i>F.—Crimson (Cotinga-purple) with a violet border.</i>		<i>F.—Rich rose-purple.</i>	
<i>Beard.—Bluish, orange tipped.</i>		Subdued in color and of great beauty, lighter than Prosper Laugier. Its form, increase, and blooming habits are very satisfactory.	
Blooming rather closely on stiff flower-stalks, the flowers are of strong coloring and body with conic standards and drooping falls. The tones in the coloring seem to be variable under differing conditions.			

6.8 MRS. HORACE DARWIN. (Foster 1893. RHS. 1916.).....	\$0 25
Pallida × Variegata. <i>Cool, pure white reticulated Mathew's purple at the base of the falls.</i>	
Leaf.—Base colored purple.	

While these blooms are not the best in form, still the freedom with which they are produced makes this variety valuable for massing and deserving of its popularity. It is, therefore, not advisable to discard it from the listing on account of its rating which in all probability is somewhat in error.

6.8 MRS. H. G. LLOYD. (Fryer 1918.)....	\$2 00
S.—Bright yellow.	
F.—Dark velvety maroon.	

6.8 MRS. TINLEY. (Bliss 1920.).....	\$7 00
Cengialti × Pallida.	
Intense violet-blue.	

Darker than Pallida, of branching habit, and very free blooming. A plant of high order.

6.8 MRS. WALTER BREWSTER. (Vilmorin 1922. CM., NHF.).....	\$20 00
Amas × —.	
S.—Lavender-blue.	

6.8 MRS. FRYER. (Fryer 1917.).....\$1 00  
Was awarded the Mrs. Edward Harding Prize at Paris in 1921 as the most meritorious introduction of that year. As many as six blooms open at the same time, some over 6 inches long. The plant is vigorous, the stalks attaining a height of 40 inches.

6.8 MRS. FRYER. (Fryer 1917.).....	\$1 00
S.—White, shaded heliotrope.	
F.—Crimson-purple with a lighter border and veined white from the center to the base.	

This and Fryer's Glory are considered to be the two best of Mr. Fryer's productions.

8.2 MT. PENN. (Farr 1909.).....	\$1 00
Pallida.	
S.—Lavender-rose.	

8.2 NANCY ORNE. (Sturtevant 1921.).....	\$4 00
Crushed raspberry.	
S.—Purplish lilac.	
F.—Argyle purple.	

Styles.—Tinted buff.  
Leaf.—Deeply tinged at the base.

Similar to Mme. Cheri though more of a self-colored pink and a larger bloom.

9.0 NAZARIN. (Foster.).....	\$5 00
Pogoniris, (Pallida) × Oncocyclos (Iberica).	
Unusually pure and unveined light purple-violet.	

Medium-sized rhizomes, rapidly increasing. The highest rating of the Pogoniris-Oncocyclos crosses.

8.1 NEPTUNE. (Yeld 1916. AM., RHS.)...	\$2 50
Cypriana × —.	
S.—Dull violet.	

F.—Deep velvety purple (*Pieroma Violet*).  
Close to Lord of June and Halo with its tall, branching stems attractively displaying its large flowers with wide-spreading falls. Frequent failures to bloom have been noted.

7.3 NIBELUNGEN. (Goos & Koenemann 1910. AM., International.).....	\$0 35
Squalens.	
S.—Olive-buff, drab-gray at the center.	

F.—Petunia-violet, bordered buff.  
Leaf.—Base colored.

To illuminate the somber but rich tone of this large and freely produced flower, it should be planted with Shekinah or Aurea.

8.0 NINE WELLS. (Foster 1909.).....	\$1 00
Trojana × —.	
S.—Light lavender-violet, heavily dotted at the base.	

F.—Velvety pansy-violet with narrow lighter border.

Late-flowering, with stout tortuous stems 4 feet in length. Its distinctive bloom is on the order of Amas, though smaller, darker, and more velvety. The variety takes its name from "Nine Wells" the home of Sir Michael Foster.

7.7 NIRVANA. (Sturtevant 1918.).....	\$2 00
S.—Smooth, vinaceous buff, underlaid lavender.	
F.—Lobelia, deepening to a band of purple at the beard.	

Strong and graceful in growth.

7.6 NUÉE d'ORAGE. (Verdier 1905. C., NHF.).....	\$0 75
Squalens.	

S.—Pallid purple-drab.

F.—Bronze and purple (*Bradley's Violet*).

Said to be of vigorous growth. This may be its nature under conditions differing from those in which we have observed it.

7.9 OCHRAECA. (Denis 1919. AM., RHS. CM., NHS.).....	\$2 00
Variegated yellow with a purple tinge in the falls.	

The standards are long and narrow and the entire bloom is of a rather curious color.

6.8 ODIN. (Caparne 1901.).....	\$0 35
Intermediate, Pumila × Germanica.	
S.—Light blue.	

F.—Blue flecked violet.

7.8 ODORATISSIMA. (Unknown.).....	\$0 50
OLIVIA. (Hort 1920.).....	\$6 00

Enormous blooms carried on tall, dark-colored stems. A seedling of high merit.

OLIVER PERTHUIS. (Millet 1921.)....	\$12 50
Ricardi × —.	
S.—Lavender-mauve.	

F.—Campanula-violet.

Another seedling considered by Mr. Wister as being worthy of high rating after having seen it in France recently.

8.2 ONNORIS. (Sturtevant 1920.).....	\$1 50
Plicata.	
S.—Massicot yellow dusted lavender and penciled maroon.	

F.—Same but with less noticeable marking.

Spathe.—Red edged.

Beard.—White tinged blue.

A plant of vigorous growth.

8.7 OPERA. (Vilmorin 1916. C., NHF.)....	\$4 00
Squalens.	

S.—Red-purple (*Bishop's Purple*).

F.—Purple-violet (*Rood's Violet*).

An Iris of wonderful coloring, though somewhat dwarf. Ambigu is redder in tone and Cretonne much darker.

OPORTO. (Yeld 1911.).....	\$2 50
Red-purple, almost a self.	

ORCHID. (Shull 1922.).....

Pallida × Variegata.

S.—Deep olive-buff at the base to ecru-drab

tinged with lavender at the top.

F.—Pale yellow baft shading down through pale dull heliotrope to deep vinaceous lavender at the end.

A medium-sized flower.

**ORIENTALIS CANARI.** (Millet).....\$5 00  
*Apogon, Orientalis* × —.  
*Pale lemon-yellow.*

A new Orientalis by Millet requiring a rich, damp location for its successful growth.

**ORIENTALIS EMPEROR.** (Native to Japan. Collected by Barr.).....  
*Apogon, Sibirica.*  
*Deep violet-blue.*

In all one of the finest of the Sibirica group. A noble flower with large circular falls.

✓ **7.8 ORIFLAMME.** (Vilmorin 1904.).....\$1 00  
*S.—Light blue.*  
*F.—Rich purple-violet.*

This plant will withstand the most unfavorable climatic conditions. Its strong growth and immense, handsome blooms make it an attractive object. In the flowers the standards seem sprinkled with silver and are not so rigid as the falls.

**OSIRIS.** (Van Tubergen.).....\$1 00  
*Regelia* × *Oncocylus.*  
*Satin white and violet-blue.*

A hybrid difficult to handle and requiring the same cultural treatment as noted under Andramache.

✓ **8.0 PALLIDA.** (Native to Turkey. Introduced by Lamarck.).....\$0 50  
*Pogoniris-Tall European.*

*Tinted lavender with darker falls.*

In the past this wild plant has been most extensively used in the production of the hybrid varieties. It is erect in habit, with wide, glaucous foliage, slow to increase, as much of the plant's vitality is expended in the bloom. The buds are covered by a curious parchment spathe, and the velvety surface of the flower petals tones down rather than intensifies the coloring, a characteristic inherited by the Pallida hybrids. Flowers large and sweet-scented.

✓ **8.8 PALLIDA DALMATICA.** (Cultivated before 1600.).....\$0 25  
*Pogoniris-Tall European.*  
*Light lavender-violet.*

This native form was sent out by the English nurseries long prior to the naming of an identical variety, Princess Beatrice, which was collected from the same locality furnishing Pallida Dalmatica and distributed by Kelway & Sons, England.

This is the finest of the flag Iris, with tall stems and broad, glaucous foliage. The flowers have an exceptionally satiny surface, with the standards cupped and notched, the falls flaring and often puckered at the edge.

The plant provides a very effective background for Mrs. Horace Darwin, Aurea, Jacquesiana, and their respective allies. Spirea Vanboulttei is an excellent background for this variety in landscape design.

✓ **8.1 PARC DE NEUILLY.** (Verdier 1910.)...\$0 50  
*Pallida.*  
*Deep violet-blue.*

Lighter and larger than Kochi, very floriferous and strong in growth and well adapted to mass planting. The standards are arching, ruffled, forming a large dome; the falls droop.

✓ **7.9 PARISIANA.** (Vilmorin 1911. CM., NHF.).....\$0 50  
*Plicata.*  
*S.—White dotted and shaded lilac (Chinese Violet).*

*F.—White frilled lilac at edge.*

Rapid in increasing from medium-sized rhizomes. The flowers are of full proportions with more of the lilac shading in the standards than the falls.

**PARTHENOPE.** (Van Tubergen.).....\$1 50  
*Regelia* × *Oncocylus.*

Lilac on a white ground, feathered purple.

**PENSAMIENTO.** (Shull 1922.).....\$2 50

*S.—Bluish purple.*

*F.—Blackish violet, somewhat reddened and bordered with bluish lavender.*

Later blooming than Perfection and a much richer bloom, 5 inches across, with spathe-valves much inflated. The standards are erect and fluted, the wide falls spreading to the horizontal. "The name was suggested by the rich pansy-like effect of the falls."—SHULL.

✓ **7.8 PERFECTION.** (Barr 1880. C., RHS).. \$0 35  
*Neglecta.*

*S.—Light lavender.*

*F.—Velvety black-violet (Dark Madder).*

For richness, distinctiveness, and blooming qualities, this still compares favorably with the novelties. The standards and falls create a decided contrast in blues, a detail that commends it to foreground planting.

**8.0 PERRY'S FAVORITE.** (Perry 1911.) ...\$2 50  
*Cengialti* × —.

*Bright blue.*

✓ **8.9 PHYLLIS BLISS.** (Bliss 1919.).....\$15 00  
*Pallida.*  
*Pale rose-lavender.*

Deeper in tone than its offspring, Susan Bliss, and a shade lighter than Mauvine; fine in form but of weak tissue.

✓ **7.7 POCAHONTAS.** (Farr 1915.).....\$1 00  
*Plicata.*

*Pure white, faintly bordered pale blue.*

✓ **8.0 POWHATAN.** (Farr 1913.).....\$0 50  
*Pallida.*

*S.—Light violet, deeper at the border.*

*F.—Deep purple, shaded crimson.*

Much like Rose Unique in color and not at all pleasing to some.

✓ **7.6 PRINCESS ROYAL.** (Smith 19—.)....\$0 50  
*Pallida.*

*Maure to manganese-violet.*

A good medium-sized flower on tall stems. The root development is slow.

✓ **7.2 PRINCESS VICTORIA LUISE.** (Goos & Koenemann 1910.).....\$0 25  
*Variegata.*

*S.—Sulphur-yellow.*

*F.—Rich plum, bordered cream.*

Two difficult colors pleasingly combined in fine effect and, in all, a desirable Iris for separate massed effect. For this reason there is nothing at present to displace it. The flower-stalks are strong and the habit bold, while the increase is medium.

✓ **7.7 PRINCE VICTOR.** (Caparne 1901.)....\$0 35  
*Intermediate, Pumila* × *Germanica.*

*S.—Blue.*

*F.—Dark violet.*

Good-sized flowers.

✓ **8.3 PROSPER LAUGIER.** (Verdier 1914. C., RHS., and NHF.).....\$0 50  
*Squalens.*

*S.—Light cinnamon-drab.*

*F.—Velvety Bordeaux.*

*Beard.—White tipped yellow.*

Brighter than Jacquesiana, larger in flower, shorter in stalk. An equally good grower. Plants well with creams and whites. Loses its foliage in the fall.

**PROSPERO.** (Yeld 1920 AM., Chelsea, Eng.).....\$5 00  
*S.*—Pale lavender, flushed yellow at the base.  
*F.*—Deep red-purple with deeper margin, heavily marked brown at the base.  
*Leaf.*—Broad, short and blue-green.

Rates among the highest in the world's best Iris. A particularly handsome plant of grand carriage, quiet tone, and marked vigor, growing tall in the stem and bearing many flowers, very large and of excellent shape. Its very high quality will probably rate it higher than Lent A. Williamson, for while a shade lighter, it is taller and a finer flower. The spathe valves but not the leaf-bases are stained in this variety, which is not the case in Lent A. Williamson, the foliage of which is somewhat lighter.

**PSYCHE.** (Van Tubergen, AM., RHS.).....\$2 00  
*Regelia (Korolkowi) × Oncocyclus (Iberica).*  
*Silvery white ground, veined violet and blotched brownish black.*

Follow the same cultural notes as given under Andramache.

**PUMILA MOROCAIN.** (Millet 1922).....\$5 00  
*Pumila × —.*

A new pumila hybrid by Millet.

**8.4 QUAKER LADY.** (Farr 1909).....\$0 50  
*X Squalens × Pallida.*  
*S.*—Smoky lavender (*Ageratum-violet*), shaded yellow.  
*F.*—*Ageratum-violet*, overlaid with olive-buff.  
*Leaf.*—Base colored.

Should be planted with the best yellows, such as Shekinah, as this is one of the highest ranking of the Farr Irises. A strong grower, odd and attractive in flower, and of cool, neat appearance, difficult to describe. The growth is very strong and the clumps well formed.

**7.5 QUEEN ALEXANDRA.** (Barr 1910. C., RHS.).....\$0 50  
*Squalens.*  
*S.*—Fawn overcast with lilac.  
*F.*—Lilac reticulated bronze at the base.

While a very slow grower, the bloom is fine and nearly a solid color.

**9.0 QUEEN CATERINA.** (Sturtevant 1918. FCC., MHS.).....\$5 00  
*Caterina × Queen of May.*  
*Pale lavender-violet.*  
*Haft.*—White, veined bronze.

Carries well in company with the pale pinks. This Iris, in many respects, is superior to Caterina. While shorter in stem it is of stronger growth. The flower is of high character, with domed standards and rounded, drooping falls. The habit of the plant at times varies in different localities, as in some northern sections it winter-kills.

**7.3 QUEEN ELINOR.** (Hort 1921).....\$2 00  
*Elinor × Queen of May?*  
*S.*—Lilac.  
*F.*—Rose.

Much resembling Queen of May, both in coloring and rapid growth. The flowers, though small, are well shaped. The rhizomes are large.

**7.5 RACHEL FOX.** (Jacobs 1920).....\$2 50  
*S.*—Pale gold.  
*F.*—Gold with a flush of blue.

A desirable and fine flowering plant whose blooms are gracefully clean-cut and smooth. The development is slow.

**8.1 RAFFET.** (Vilmorin 1920).....\$4 00  
*Blue, purple striped.*

One of the largest blooming Irises but a semi-dwarf in height. A peculiar feature in the flower is the exceptional length of the petals.

**7.8 RED CLOUD.** (Farr 1913).....\$0 75  
*Squalens.*  
*S.*—Rosy lavender-bronze.  
*F.*—Velvety maroon-crimson, reticulated yellow.  
*Stigmas.*—Old-gold.

**REGAN.** (Hort 1920).....\$5 00  
*Pallida × Trojana.*  
*Distinct dark purple, heavily reticulated brown on a white ground.*

**8.4 RHEIN NIXE.** (Goos & Koenemann 1910. AM., RHS.).....\$0 35  
*Amana.*  
*S.*—Clear white.  
*F.*—Pansy-violet, bordered white.  
*Leaf.*—Base colored.

Well contrasted standards and falls make this a valuable decorative variety where marked prominence of effect is desired. The growth of the plant is rampant, with straight, heavy stalks and large flowers.

**7.4 RICARDI.** (Native to Palestine).....\$5 00  
*Pogoniris—Tall Asia Minor.*  
*S.*—Soft blue.  
*F.*—Violet-purple.

Ricardi is the female parent of many of the remarkable newer introductions and a distinction is made between it and Junonia in that the latter is of smaller flower and shorter stem. Its growth in rich, warm, lime soil is large and massive, the stems being hardly strong enough to support the heavy blooms at such a height. The leaves are short and glaucous, not starting their growth till spring. It somewhat resembles Pallida but the spathe-valves are scarious only in the upper part and are pale green, while the standards are reflexed at the sides. It is hardier than Cypriana.

**7.6 RING DOVE.** (Foster 1913. AM., RHS.).....\$1 00  
*Pallida.*  
*S.*—Pale lavender-violet.  
*F.*—A shade darker, with a band of dark lavender at the throat.

Herein are two opinions; we favor the latter.  
(1) A very attractive and profuse bloomer with tall, stately stalks carrying twelve to fifteen flowers.  
(2) Not at all attractive either in form or color.

**ROBIN.** (Bliss 1919).....\$10 00  
*S.*—Bright rosy mauve.  
*F.*—Bright Bishop's violet.

Brilliant blooms of unusual color and while medium in size are of fine form and numerous. The plant is of good vigor.

**8.3 RODNEY.** (Bliss 1919).....\$3 00  
*Mme. Chereau × Pallida Dalmatica.*  
*A violet-blue (Dauphin's violet) self.*

Much like Violacea Grandiflora and very slightly marked in the throat. Strong, vigorous, and free-blooming.

**8.0 ROMEO.** (Millet 1912).....\$1 50  
*S.*—Citron-yellow.  
*F.*—Center lilac, sides Rood's violet.  
*Leaf.*—Base tinged.

The striking coloring of the falls, together with the peculiar yellow of the standards, is very pleasing.

<b>ROSALBA.</b> (Bliss 1919.).....\$10 00 <i>Squalens.</i> <i>Red (Deep vinaceous-mauve).</i> A finely produced, medium-sized bloom of redder tone than found in any other Iris.	<b>7.2 SARACEN.</b> (Foster 1913.).....\$5 00 <i>Trojana</i> $\times$ ? <i>S.—Light violet.</i> <i>F.—Purple-violet.</i>
<b>7.3 ROSALIND.</b> (Bliss 1921. C., RHS.)....\$2 50 <i>Pallida.</i> <i>Mauve-pink.</i> Much like Lurline. Fine, free, compact, and of delicate coloring.	<b>SATURNUS.</b> (Van Tubergen. FCC., Haarlem.).....\$1 00 <i>Regelia</i> $\times$ <i>Oncocyclus.</i> <i>S.—Violet.</i> <i>F.—Purple, veined silver on a white ground.</i> An Iris of very novel effect. The same culture as that given under Andramache.
<b>ROSE SALTERNE.</b> (Bliss 1922.).....\$10 00 <i>Plicata.</i> <i>Snow-white, penciled bright blue, with greater depth of color at the tops of the segments.</i>	<b>SAUL.</b> (Denis 1921.).....\$7 50 <i>Squalens.</i> <i>S.—Golden yellow.</i> <i>F.—Maroon dotted gold.</i> Deeper and larger than Iris King and straight in its growth.
A charming variety, after the type of Ma Mie, but flowering more profusely, with markings more lined than feathered. The plant is extremely vigorous, single crowns but a year in the ground developing into clumps of from three to five spikes. The stems are strong and branching from the base, quite different from the Plicata habit. This is a charming flower for decorative use on the table.	<b>SEAGULL.</b> (Farr 1922.).....\$3 00 <i>S.—White.</i> <i>F.—Pale blue and white.</i> A new Farr seedling of high promise.
<b>8.2 ROSEWAY.</b> (Bliss 1919.).....\$7 50 <i>Pallida.</i> <i>Deep rose-pink.</i> One of the brightest of the red Pallidas and almost a solid coloring; very early, strong, and branching. A disappointing Iris which we cannot recommend.	<b>8.3 SEMINOLE.</b> (Farr 1920 AM., Philadelphia.).....\$2 50 <i>S.—Soft violet-rose.</i> <i>F.—Rich crimson.</i>
<b>ROTORUA.</b> (Bliss 1921.).....\$20 00 <i>Pallida</i> $\times$ <i>Neglecta.</i> <i>S.—Pale fresh lavender-blue.</i> <i>F.—The same shade, suffused deeper blue at the center.</i> Very much like Mlle. Schwartz and claimed to be an improvement thereon.	<b>7.7 SHALIMAR.</b> (Int. Wallace 1916.).....\$2 00 <i>Trojana.</i> <i>Violet-blue.</i> Typical of Trojana in the carriage of its flowers on a broad, spreading panicle of remarkable branching habit. The blooms are of rich coloring.
<b>8.0 ROYAL.</b> (Caparde 1901.).....\$0 35 <i>Intermediate, Pumila</i> $\times$ <i>Germanica.</i> <i>Blue and violet.</i>	<b>8.8 SHEKINAH.</b> (Sturtevant 1918. Silver Medal., MHS.).....\$5 00 <i>Pallida.</i> <i>Pale lemon-yellow (Pinard-yellow, shading to empire-yellow at the center).</i> Unquestionably the first and one of the finest tall yellows ever produced and in keeping with the very high quality of the Sturtevant seedlings. The rhizomes are small, but the plant is vigorous and flowers well. This is the highest rating yellow in the 1922 Symposium of the AIS.
<b>SAGA.</b> (Van Tubergen.).....\$2 00 <i>Regelia</i> $\times$ <i>Oncocyclus.</i>	<b>SHELFORD GIANT.</b> (Foster. AM., RHS.).....\$4 00 <i>Apogon, Gigantea</i> $\times$ <i>Aurea.</i> <i>Cream-yellow with an orange blotch on the falls.</i> A rare giant of the Orientalis family, vigorous and handsome and best adapted to damp locations.
<b>SALONA.</b> (Shull 1922.)..... <i>Variegata.</i> <i>S.—Lemon-chrome.</i> <i>F.—Bordeaux.</i> Heavier in construction than Knysna. Very free-flowering, the low-branching stems carrying up to fifteen blooms.	<b>7.6 SHERWIN-WRIGHT.</b> (Kohankie 1915.).....\$0 50 <i>Variegata.</i> <i>Intense lemon-chrome.</i> <i>Leaf.—Base colored.</i> There is no other yellow of quite the same shade as Sherwin-Wright, as Aurea is lighter and Mrs. Neubronner deeper. The color is pleasing and the growth strong. The flower petals are inclined to be narrow.
<b>7.5 SAMITE.</b> (Bliss 1920.).....\$2 50 <i>Amena.</i> <i>Pure cream-white of a uniform shade.</i> Of only moderately vigorous growth, this plant sends up single flower-stalks above glistening foliage.	<b>8.3 SINDJKHA.</b> (Sturtevant 1918.).....\$4 00 <i>S.—Dull lavender shading to olive-buff.</i> <i>F.—Mauve (Manganese-violet).</i> Exceedingly good in form, substance, and color.
<b>9.0 SAN GABRIEL.</b> (Dean 1921.).....\$10 00 <i>Mesopotamica.</i> <i>Lustrous lavender-pink, flushed rosy mauve.</i> A wonderful hybrid, paying high tribute to its originator, Mrs. J. Dean. An extremely fine, extra-tall variety with massive blooms, pleasingly colored and well adapted to the climate of California. One of the world's best Irises.	<b>9.3 SOUVENIR DE MME. GAUDICHAU.</b> (Millet 1914.).....\$7 50 <i>President Morel</i> $\times$ <i>Pallida Dalmatica.</i> <i>S.—Bradley's violet.</i> <i>F.—Brilliant black-purple.</i> Were it not for conflicting with several persons in America well qualified to judge, and even Mons.
<b>7.6 SARABAND.</b> (Sturtevant 1918. FCC., MHS.).....\$1 00 <i>S.—Cream-buff, flushed delicate pink.</i> <i>F.—Velvety Rood's violet, bordered with peach.</i> Very weak in growth.	

Millet himself, we would call this the world's foremost Iris. It is, without doubt, Mons. Millet's greatest creation, but he modestly states that "it is surpassed by Ambassadeur and Magnifica." Free-blooming and striking in the garden, unusually tall and well finished, it should be in every Iris planting, regardless of size.

**8.1 STAMBOUL.** (Int. Wallace 1916.).....\$1 50

*Cypriana* X —.

*S.—Wisteria-violet.*

*F.—Rich violet-blue (Bradley's Violet).*

Not an overly attractive plant and of weak foliage. The stalks branch widely and are strong in growth while the bloom is profuse, finely colored light blue, and of good size.

**8.3 STANLEY H. WHITE.** (Sturtevant 1919.

*FCC., MHS.).....\$5 00*

*Variegata.*

*Empire-yellow, the falls thinly veined Astor purple.*

A charming flower carried on well-branched stalks.

**7.5 STATELLAE.** (Probably a natural hybrid.).....\$0 50

*Pogoniris, Pumila* X —?

*Cream-white.*

Fragrant, globular flowers, borne in pairs.

**STEEPWAY.** (Scott 1922. HM., AIS.) ..\$2 50

*Quaker Lady X Pauline.*

*S.—Fawn, shading to red-fawn at the edge.*

*F.—Rosy mauve, shading to opalescent blue at the base with brown markings.*

Its distinctive characteristics are the round shape of the falls and standards and the soft artistic glow that the coloring gives either when used in the landscape or as a cut-flower. It is a strong grower.

**STOLONIFERA.** (Native to Bokhara and Turkestan.).....\$1 50

*Regelia.*

*Blue-purple veined orange-brown.*

Given a warm, dry location in rich, well-drained soil, and the same cultural treatment as suggested for Hoogiana, this Iris will be found one of the most easily handled of this difficult group.

**SUDAN.** (Bliss 1921.).....\$7 50

*Squalens.*

*S.—Bronze-yellow tinted yellow at the tips.*

*F.—Magenta-red, edged bronze.*

Much like A. E. Kunderd, though lighter in the standards. A good Iris for producing mass in color.

**SUFFERN.** (Bliss 1919.).....\$7 50

*Pallida.*

*A pale violet-blue self.*

Growing qualities, the size of the bloom, and yield are all good.

**8.0 SUNSHINE.** (Yeld 1919. AM., RHS.) ..\$5 00

*A yellow self.*

Brighter and more glittering than Dawn and very effective in large groups.

**SUSAN BLISS.** (Bliss 1922.).....\$40 00

*Phyllis Bliss* X —.

*A very rich pink self with a light orange beard, adding a pleasing touch to the color tone. Between Liserian and Rose Purple.*

Pinker than Dream and less pink than Wild Rose. Robust in growth, strong in structure, and free in bloom, two-year plants sending out several spikes of flowers, three and four open at a time on each stem. A variety destined to become one of the most popular.

**SUZON.** (Millet 1921.).....\$14 00

*Ricardi* X —.

*S.—Rose-lavender.*

*F.—Clear plum.*

Free and fine in flower and plant.

**7.8 SWATARA.** (Farr 1918.).....\$0 75

✓ *S.—Lobelia-blue, cast bronze-yellow.*

*F.—Bright violet.*

A rare, large-flowering plant.

**SWAZII.** (Bliss 1922.).....

*Dominion* X —.

*S.—A fine shade of light violet-blue.*

*F.—Reddish violet, clear and bright.*

Promises to be the greatest Iris of the day. Finer in every way than Dominion, this plant of wonderful carriage and habit surpasses all in the magnificent coloring and perfect form of its flowers, following closely along Dominion lines in being held widely apart on long stems but with a tone tending toward brilliancy rather than richness.

**8.5 SWEET LAVENDER.** (Bliss 1919.).....\$6 00

*Neglecta.*

*S.—French gray.*

*F.—Rose-lavender.*

A very fine seedling of distinct form and one of the favorites of Mr. Bliss. The strong spikes, branching from the base, often carry a dozen beautifully creped blooms open at the same time. The plant is a wonderful grower.

**7.5 SYPHAX.** (Bliss 1917.).....\$2 50

*S.—Pale violet.*

*F.—Deep crimson-purple.*

The falls of this flower hang almost to a vertical position, giving the bloom a peculiar shape. It frequently blooms again in the fall.

**8.3 TAJ MAHAL.** (Sturtevant 1921.).....

*Anne Leslie X Archeveque.*

*Pure white, indistinctly veined brown at the base.*

A rampant grower and a splendid plant, with broad foliage and erect, low-branching stalks carrying nine or more heavy flowers of firm, smooth texture. The standards are arching and the falls flaring. The only yellow markings are at the base. A favorite of Miss Sturtevant's.

**7.4 TAMAR.** (Bliss 1920.).....\$2 50

*Pallida.*

*Red lilac (between Lilac and Perilla Purple).*

A darker Her Majesty, early and plentiful in blooms, which are of fine quality though of medium size. The stalks are well branched and the growth vigorous.

**7.4 TAMERLAN.** (Vilmorin 1904. C., 1918.) ..\$0 50

*Pallida.*

*S.—Light salmon (Isabella).*

*F.—Hyacinth-violet, washed yellow.*

Semi-dwarf in height, with flowers of only moderate size but of a very delicate color, very difficult to describe because of the peculiar mixture of yellow, violet, and blue. Almost unique among the Irises.

**8.5 TARTARIN.** (Bliss 1919.).....\$4 00

*Pale lilac-blue.*

About the second day after opening the standards droop, the blooms seemingly being too large for their structure.

**7.5 TINEÆ.** (A native variety.).....\$0 25

*Pallida.*

*Deep purple with a lilac shading.*

Tall, large in flower and plant, and a rapid grower.

8.0 TOM TIT. (Bliss 1919.).....	\$3 50	8.5 VALERY MAYET. (Denis 1912.).....	\$10 00
<i>Deep violet-blue self.</i>		<i>S.—Coppery rose.</i>	
As a fine little decorative plant this variety is difficult to equal. It is unique and much admired. The flowers are small and are borne from three to four to the stem.		<i>F.—Deep red-brown.</i>	
7.5 TREGASTEL. (Millet 1916.).....	\$2 00	Another extraordinary color combination in medium-sized blooms.	
<i>S.—Dull violet-gray.</i>		VINCENTIO. (Hort 1921.).....	\$10 00
<i>F.—Purple-red marked yellow.</i>		<i>A large purple Bicolor with especially large falls.</i>	
TRIANON. (Vilmorin 1921.).....	\$6 00	The foliage in this Iris and in Hermione are quite unlike that of any other variety.	
<i>S.—Bisque-yellow, nearly a flesh tint.</i>		8.0 VIOLACEA GRANDIFLORA. (Int. 1860.)\$0 50	
<i>F.—Pale buff with a cast of rose.</i>		<i>Uniform violet-blue.</i>	
Delicacy marks the coloring of this wonderfully beautiful Iris, a high favorite in this garden and one difficult to part with. A large, free bloom and a strong plant.		High rating and fine; a very worthy Iris much like Rodney in bloom.	
8.2 TRISTRAM. (Bliss 1919.).....	\$3 50	VIKING. (Bliss 1919.).....	\$7 50
<i>Amena.</i>		<i>Pallida.</i>	
<i>S.—Clear white.</i>		<i>Pure violet-blue.</i>	
<i>F.—Deep, rich purple.</i>		Good growing and flowering, similar to Suffern but of deeper color and larger flower.	
<i>Leaf.—Base colored.</i>		8.1 VIRGINIA MOORE. (Shull 1921. HM., AIS.).....	\$2 00
Like Thorbeck, though much improved, taller, larger, and a beautiful flower.		<i>(Her Majesty X Honorable) X Honorable. Lemon-Chrome.</i>	
8.1 TROJANA. (Int. by Kerner. AM., RHS.)\$2 50		One of the first introductions by Mr. Shull and a very successful one. A fine self, matching well the color of the day lily, and the best yellow in its size and height, much better than Aurea. Very late to bloom, in fact, one of the last, and a strong grower.	
<i>The authentic variety.</i>		8.3 WHITE KNIGHT. (Saunders 1916.)....\$1 00	
<i>Pogoniris-Tall Syria and Asia Minor group.</i>		<i>Beautiful snowy white, without marking of any kind.</i>	
<i>S.—Overlapping light lavender-violet.</i>		Reputed to be one of the finest whites, it stands very close to Kashmir White in quality.	
<i>F.—Manganese-violet, drooping.</i>		7.3 WINDHAM. (Farr 1909.).....	\$0 75
<i>Beard.—Blue.</i>		<i>Pallida.</i>	
Very little of the authentic variety seems to be in cultivation as it is much confused with the other members of its group. Its distinctive characteristics are its height, which is freely imparted to its offspring; the coarse texture of the blooms, coarser than either Pallida or Cengialti; its long, narrow purple-flushed buds, scarious in the upper half or third; the long, narrow foliage which does not flourish after the bloom is gone; and the low, widely branched, angular stalk.		<i>S.—Soft lavender-pink.</i>	
8.4 TROOST. (Denis 1908.).....	\$5 00	<i>F.—Heavily veined, of a deeper shade.</i>	
<i>S.—Deep rose-purple.</i>		Bears its large blooms somewhat crowded on the stalk, and being very slow in growth, this variety is not among the highest quality pinks.	
<i>F.—Paler, veined violet, changing to brown in the upper half.</i>		7.8 WILLIAM MARSHALL. (Perry 1913.)..\$0 50	
Veining in this flower becomes almost objectionable and the flowers are of weak tissue. It also lacks the tall growth characterizing the Ricardi hybrids. In spite of this, a foremost authority considers it one of Mons. Denis' best. The color is a peculiar raspberry rose and very attractive.		7.2 WYOMISSING. (Farr 1909.).....	\$0 25
7.4 TUNISIE. (Millet 1916.).....	\$2 00	<i>Amena.</i>	
<i>Squalens.</i>		<i>S.—Cream-white suffused delicate rose.</i>	
<i>S.—Smoky slate-violet.</i>		<i>F.—Deep rose at base shaded lighter at tip.</i>	
<i>F.—Mauve-lilac.</i>		Most effective when planted in mass and a strong variety having the tendency to grow into a strong, solid mat.	
Like a very floriferous Quaker Lady but larger, taller, and with less yellow and more lavender.		7.5 YVONNE PELLETIER. (Millet 1916.) . \$5 00	
An Iris of fresh and uncommon color.		<i>Sky-blue.</i>	
TURCO. (Vilmorin 1921. CM., NHF.)..\$5 00		Very early, tall and strong.	
<i>S.—Rosy lilac.</i>		ZOUAVE. (Vilmorin 1922. CM., NHF.).. \$5 00	
<i>F.—Yellow, washed blue.</i>		<i>Plicata.</i>	
UNA. (Van Tubergen.).....	\$2 00	<i>S.—Delicate lilac.</i>	
<i>Regelia X Oncoculus.</i>		<i>F.—Clear violet, marked with streaks.</i>	
<i>Red-lilac tinged gray.</i>		One of the pleasing new introductions of medium-sized bloom and semi-dwarf plant.	
URSULA. (Hort 1921.).....	\$12 50	7.5 ZUA. (Crawford 1914.).....	\$2 00
<i>Amas X—.</i>		<i>Glistening white, tinged lilac.</i>	
<i>Very dark purple, almost a self.</i>		A wonderful little Iris which must be placed close to the view in order to be appreciated, as the effect of its finely shaped bloom with heavy crinkled and crimped petals imparts a charming distinction which is lost if seen at a distance.	
One of the finest very dark seedlings.		8.5 ZWANENBURG. (Denis 1909.).....	\$3 50
8.3 UTE CHIEF. (Farr 1920.).....	\$2 50	<i>Lutescens aurea X Oncoculus (Susiana).</i>	
<i>S.—Light blue-violet.</i>		<i>Greenish yellow.</i>	
<i>F.—Royal purple.</i>		An early-blooming plant of very exceptional coloring. The plants and rhizomes are not large.	
Large flowering and a fine new introduction.			

# THE PEONY

## Types

Peonies are divided, with respect to bloom, into eight broad groups. This classification marks the varied phases through which bloom transformation has been developed, from the single to the full double or rose type.

**Single.**—One row of outside or guard petals surrounding a center of yellow pollen-carrying stamens.

**Japanese.**—Resembling the single in construction but with much enlarged stamens and anthers.

**Anemone.**—A further development of the stamens into short, flat petals which are surrounded by a single row of guards.

**Semi-Double.**—Three or four rows of outside petals with fewer stamens of petaloid type.

**Crown.**—The increased width of the inside petals gives the center of the bloom a crown or domed shape. This is set off by an outside row of short, heavier petals.

**Bomb.**—A more uniform petal structure with fewer stamens and a general spherical shape.

**Semi-Rose.**—A loose, evenly petaled bloom, frequently showing no stamens.

**Rose.**—The completely doubled bloom showing no stamens.

## Planting

An important condition in the successful growing of the Peony is avoiding of planting in those locations where Peonies have grown before. By remembering that the Peony root is a very active searcher for nourishment, you will be amply repaid for a little extra preparation of the planting location. If the soil is not deep and fertile, it should be removed to a depth of at least 15 inches and the same distance in all directions from the surface center of planting, refilling with a compost of good pasture top soil and cow-manure which has aged at least a year.

It is an established fact that a thrifty young plant will outstrip in growth and bloom an older clump. It is therefore well to design your planting with this in mind. Select the location in the open sunlight, away from the roots of large shrubs or trees, Oaks, in particular, should be given a clearance of 15 feet from the outermost foliage.

In planting, place the crown or top of the root with the eyes 2 inches below the surface and firmly compress the soil around and between the roots, settling the earth with a heavy watering. To prevent a rapid thaw from heaving the plants out of the ground in the spring of the first year after planting, it is advisable to cover them with a mulch of leaves, brush, or cornstalks; otherwise, winter covering is not only unnecessary but harmful.

After planting, a thorough cultivation is needed just prior to the blooming season, but at no time should sod be permitted to develop under the foliage. After flowering, the removal of weed-growth is all that is necessary.

## Fertilizing

The use of small quantities of wood ashes or bone-meal, worked into the surface soil around each plant, has been recommended and excellent results can be obtained in using the standard 4-8-10 potato fertilizer, especially if the soil is scant in phosphorus, potash, or nitrogen. Raw potassium nitrate will gradually decompose the roots. Frequent watering and an application of weak liquid cow-manure prior to blooming will improve your results.

## Cultivation

The bloom of the Peony is not considered typical until the third year after planting, and abnormal weather conditions frequently influence its quality and character.

Cultivation is essential to good bloom. Should you desire to increase the size of the individual flowers, remove all the lateral or side buds from each stem, allowing only the terminal bud to develop. The removal of a number of the flower-stalks in hope of increasing the size of the bloom on those remaining is extremely poor practice and the results are very questionable.

In cutting the blooms, which should be done just before the unfolding of the bud, it is very necessary that two or three of the lower leaves be allowed to remain on the stump, as the proper development of the eyes for the following year's growth depends on continued leaf-life above ground. Shy blooming the season following will be the consequence of disregarding this precaution.

After the first killing frost, all of the stems should be cut level with or below the ground, removed, and burned.

## Diseases and Insects

**Root Gall.**—A globular growth on the roots and root-fibers, probably the work of a minute worm. Frequent division and the removal of the galls is advised. The progress of the disease is marked by weak growth and shy bloom. The disease is little understood.

**Hollow Crown.**—Occurring only in older clumps, this seems to be as much a natural tendency as a disease. It may be caused by moisture following down the pith of a cut stem. The decay then started may be assisted by fungus but the surrounding tissue is always healthy. Young divisions from these older clumps will outgrow the condition.

**Blight.**—Damping off, stem or bud blight is caused by the growth of a dangerous epidemic fungus infection, Botrytis, on the stalk of the plant. The spores are carried about by the wind, insects, and cultivation. Clean gardening and the removal and burning of all infected or refuse stems, even to cutting off the stems below the ground in winter, will assist in the eradication of the fungus.

**Ants.**—Their presence is of little consequence as they simply feed on the honey secretions of the bud and do not eat the tissue.

**Rose Chafer.**—These insects will frequent the Peony in increasing numbers yearly if unmolested. They may be removed and killed with a light spraying of Melrosine without injury to the bloom. In some gardens hand picking these insects is resorted to. They are collected in a small can containing kerosene, a tedious process however.

## Originators

This offering not only includes the best of the work of the French hybridizers, both of the old school and the present, together with the fine varieties by Kelway of England, but also the most select of the American productions.

Too great credit cannot be given to the exceptionally fine developments of Mr. A. M. Brand who for many years maintained the distinction of being the world's foremost producer of excellent reds, but

who today stands probably alone contesting the supremacy of the entire field with Mons. Auguste Dessert, of Chenonceaux, France, and who, like the latter, has been trained in his mission since childhood. The frequency with which the Brand Peonies are encountered, together with the ratings placed thereon by the American Peony Society, is sufficient substantiation for our asserting that they stand foremost among the world's Peonies.

## The Best and Rarest of the Peonies

8.5 ADOLPHE ROUSSEAU. (Dessert & Mechlin 1890). . . . . \$2 00  
*Semi-double.*      *Tall.*      *Early.*

*Deep brilliant garnet with a metallic reflex.*

While not so good in habit as Mons. Martin Cahuzac yet it is one of the best of the early dark reds, growing very tall and strong and holding its freely produced blooms high above its neighbors. The blooms are well proportioned in size and the shell-like formation of the petals adds to their beauty. The foliage is dark green, veined with red. This variety is highly recommended for landscape use.

A. J. DAVIS. (Brand 1907). . . . . \$1 00  
*Semi-rose.*      *Tall.*      *Early midseason.*  
*Bright crimson.*

A thoroughly reliable variety, coming good every year, with large, loose flowers usually produced one to the stem. The petals are loosely arranged showing the stamens.

8.6 ALBERT CROUSSE. (Crousse 1893). . . . . \$1 00  
*Bomb.*      *Tall.*      *Late.*  
*"Fresh pink, center slightly flecked with carmine."*—DESSERT.

Flowers are large and convex, free-blooming, and with the petals small and closely packed, dense and imbricated after the fashion of the carnation. This plant is of very high quality, late, of perfect form, and one of the most striking Peonies.

8.4 ALBIFLORA. (Dessert 1902). . . . . \$2 00  
*Single.*      *Tall.*      *Very early.*  
*White with long yellow stamens.*

Very large and fragrant; free blooming, in clusters.

8.8 ALSACE LORRAINE. (Lemoine 1906). . . . . \$5 00  
*Semi-rose.*      *Tall.*      *Very late.*  
*Rich creamy white with the center tinted brownish yellow.*

Habit in this plant is erect and tall, with outstanding foliage. The flowers are very large and imbricated and with pointed petals, growing in clusters, those in the center resembling a water-lily. A very satisfactory late white, said to be of La France parentage.

AMA-NO-SODE. (Japan). . . . . \$4 00  
*Japanese.*      *Tall.*      *Midseason.*  
*Bright rose, tinting lighter toward the edge of the petals.*

If not the finest Japanese Peony grown, it is at least a most striking novelty.

7.8 AMANDA YALE. (Brand 1907). . . . . \$2 00  
*Semi-rose.*      *Medium tall.*      *Midseason.*  
*Milk-white with some petals heavily blotched carmine.*

Large, loose blooms; profuse in growth and very thoroughly good.

7.5 ARCHIE BRAND. (Brand 1913). . . . . \$1 00  
*Bomb.*      *Medium tall.*      *Midseason.*

*Even deep seashell-pink with a silver border.*

Bloom on this plant is so plentiful and of such weight as to bend over the stems, causing the flower to touch the ground. Support should therefore be furnished during blooming season. The petals of the flower, being closely massed, form a solid head which is surrounded by a broad, drooping guard. This flower is of delicate fragrance, far surpassing any rose in size, and more closely resembling it in odor than any other Peony.

6.9 ARMANDINE MECHIN. (Mechin 1880). \$1 00  
*Semi-rose.*      *Medium tall.*      *Midseason.*

*Very brilliant garnet.*

Heavy, flat and fragrant blooms freely borne.

8.1 ASA GRAY. (Crousse 1886). . . . . \$1 00  
*Semi-rose.*      *Tall.*      *Midseason.*

*Guard petals flushed salmon: the center lilac powdered with carmine-lilac.*

Develops into a very vigorous and upstanding plant, surpassed by few in the amount and consistency of its bloom. The flower is very large, striking, and attractive; a frequent prize-winner.

7.8 AUGUSTIN D'HOUR. (Calot 1867). . . . . \$0 75  
*Bomb.*      *Tall.*      *Midseason.*

*Deep rich violet-rose.*

An extremely large, well-built, and showy bloom.

7.3 AUGUSTE VILLAUME. (Crousse 1895). \$1 00  
*Rose.*      *Tall.*      *Very late.*

*A uniform shade of violet-rose.*

Received first prize in its class at Cleveland in 1918 thus confirming the opinion of many growers as to its merit, yet in the judgment of others it is undesirable. It seems to select damp seasons in which to develop its best blooms, but frequent watering in dry weather, prior to blooming, will produce the same results. Otherwise the plant is a tall, strong grower, with extra-large compact flowers of fine form and full petals, often so tight that unless assisted a little they will refuse to open.

8.0 AURORE. (Dessert 1904). . . . . \$2 00  
*Semi-rose.*      *Medium tall.*      *Late midseason.*

*Lilac-white with a milk-white collar. The guard petals are heavily marked with carmine and the center of the bloom is of the same shade as the guards.*

Strong in stem and a good bloomer, producing large, flat, loose flowers of fine fragrance.

8.7 AVALANCHE. (Crousse 1886). . . . . \$1 00  
*Crown.*      *Tall.*      *Late.*

*Milk-white petals edged with a hairline of red; the base of the petals reflects a soft yellow.*

*"Identical with Albatre."*—DESSERT. Of strong stiff growth, carrying many large, solid, and finely perfumed flowers of unusual waxy texture.

8.7 CRUSADER. (Foster 1913. C., NHF.) . . . . . \$2 50	Cypriana X —. S.—Light tint of blue. F.—Deep violet-blue. Haf.—Olive tinted and veined pale brown.	Pallida Dalmatica X Queen of May. A Pallida with a pink tinge (Light Hortense Violet). Bears a high-branched stalk. The standards are ruffled and the falls drooping and slightly pinched.
	One of the boldest clear blues in the collection and the richest of the late Sir Michael Foster's seedlings. Its large, broad-petaled and stout-textured flowers stand very erect, and the plant yields a wealth of bloom. Its growth is best in the heavier soils as it is at times a shy bloomer. Some portions of eastern United States report on it unfavorably.	
8.8 CYPRIANA. (Native to Cyprus.) . . . . . \$3 50	The true species. S.—Lavender-violet. F.—Hyacinth-violet, ending sharply at the base of the beard.	IDIADIEM. (Bliss 1919.) . . . . . \$4 00 S.—Pale mauve. F.—Deep reddish mauve.
	The true variety has almost been lost to cultivation and it is safe to say that there are few plants in America. Introduced and much used by Foster.	A very striking plant most effectively used in isolated masses.
8.0 DALILA. (Denis 1914. C., NHF.) . . . . . \$1 50	Squalens X Ricardi? S.—Flesh-white (Pale Vinaceous Lavender). F.—Rich red (Dahlia Purple). Leaf.—Base colored.	7.1 DIAMOND. (Caparne 1901.) . . . . . \$0 35 Intermediate, Pumila X Germanica. Reflections of blue and violet washed on a white ground. A small, inconspicuous Iris adapted to rock-planting.
	A conspicuous Iris and a very free bloomer. Extremely popular on account of its fresh coloring.	DIDO. (Van Tubergen.) . . . . . \$3 00 Regelia X Oncoclyclus. S.—Dark lilac-rose veined violet. F.—Gray-brown feathered.
7.5 DALMARIUS. (Goos & Koenemann 1907.) . . . . . \$0 25	Pallida Dalmatica X Darius. S.—Pale gray-blue. F.—Darker than standards and shaded violet-brown.	7.6 DILKUSH. (Foster 1909.) . . . . . \$2 00 Oncoclyclus (Iberica) X Pogoniris (Pallida). S.—Violet. F.—Red-purple.
	The flowers are very numerous and of a somber tone and the plant very quickly develops into large clumps.	The largest flower of the Oncoclyclus hybrids, growing two blooms to the stem. A beautiful flower but as a generally adaptable plant it cannot be recommended.
DANIEL LESUEUR. (Denis 1922.) . . . . . \$10 00	S.—Red-brown at base, paling to mauve at the upper edge. F.—Exquisitely dotted violet-blue on cream.	8.3 DIMITY. (Bliss 1919.) . . . . . \$5 00 S.—White, slightly veined mauve. F.—Veined lavender. Beard.—White tipped brown.
	One of the most recent successes of M. Denis and a striking contribution. The flowers are of medium size and a most strange and rich combination of color. The growth of the plant is very vigorous and bold and the flower petals are long and well opened.	Delicately colored and crinkled blooms with long, wide, and spreading falls. Very effectively used as a cut-flower. The rhizomes are large and the growth of the plant is clean and rapid. A distinct and meritorious Bliss seedling.
DAPHNE. (Bliss 1920.) . . . . . \$10 00	Amena. F.—White reticulated and shaded violet-purple.	DOLORES. (Bliss 1920.) . . . . . \$12 50 Plicata. S.—Broadly margined reddish violet. F.—A narrower edge of deeper color.
	While of medium size, it is none the less beautiful and is one of the very high ranking Bliss seedlings.	Of good habit but rather ordinary.
6.9 DAUPHIN. (Caparne 1901.) . . . . . \$0 35	Intermediate, Pumila X Germanica. Uniform violet.	9.4 DOMINION. (Bliss 1917. AM., RHS.) \$20 00 S.—Light violet-blue (Hyssop Violet). F.—Deep indigo-purple (Fluorite Violet).
	A good early-blooming self, probably rated too low.	Regarded till recently as the finest Iris in cultivation and in a category all its own. It is the type plant of a new race of seedlings by reason of the extraordinary development of the flower petals, the standards being large and erectly held while the falls are broad at the base and of very heavy substance. The plant is strong after establishment but slow to increase, doing best in the heavy clay lime soils.
7.8 DAWN. (Yeld 1911. C., RHS.) . . . . . \$1 00	Variegata. Sulphur-yellow (Pale Marguerite Yellow), bronze-veined at the throat.	Due in part to its slow growth, its fame has greatly outdistanced its production and for this reason the plant will be rare for several years.
	Fine though small and to be distinguished from Flavescens by its bright orange beard and the amber shading in the throat.	7.1 DORAK. (Foster 1909.) . . . . . \$2 50 Oncoclyclus (Iberica) X (Pallida X Cengialti). S.—Soft bluish violet. F.—Purple-violet.
8.3 DEJAZET. (Vilmorin 1914. C., NHF.) . . . . . \$4 00	Squalens. S.—Bronze-rose of metallic sheen. F.—Red-violet with brown shadings.	Having the same large flowers, bold habit, and freedom of bloom as Dilkush, but lacking its veining in the standards.
	Coloring on the order of Mme. Blanche Pion but not so contrasting, making it distinct and beautiful in its robust growth.	8.1 DORA LONGDON. (Bliss 1918.) . . . . . \$2 00 Squalens. S.—Pale lavender suffused cream-buff. F.—Rich pale rose-purple suffused at baft.
	In this flower the form and habit are both good but the color has a much sun-faded appearance.	

7.9 DORMAN. (Bliss 1920.)	\$2 50
<i>Neglecta.</i>	
<i>S.—Red-violet.</i>	
<i>F.—Red-purple.</i>	
Growing into a very compact, symmetrical clump, the richness of the blooms seems to increase with the age of the plant.	
7.6 DOROTHEA. (Caparne 1901. AM., RHS.)	\$0 25
<i>Intermediate, Pumila X Germanica.</i>	
<i>S.—Pearl-gray with slate-blue markings.</i>	
<i>F.—Pallid blue-violet.</i>	
A charming Intermediate with light-textured flowers opening before Florentina. In planting it is well to place the flower near at hand as it presents a faded appearance when seen at a distance.	
DOROTHEA K. WILLIAMSON. (Williamson 1918.)	\$2 00
<i>Apogon, Fulva X Foliosa.</i>	
<i>Dark madder-violet.</i>	
A beardless hybrid of different appearance than the Pogoniris. The leaves are tall and grassy and the flowers a very fine shade of violet, making it a wonderful water-edge subject, as it will plant well with either Sibirica, Orientalis, or Kaempferi.	
8.2 DRAKE. (Bliss 1919.)	\$3 50
<i>Pallida.</i>	
<i>Pale cambridge-blue.</i>	
Much like Pallida Dalmatica, though earlier and better.	
8.5 DREAM. (Sturtevant 1918.)	\$5 00
<i>Juniata X —.</i>	
<i>A clear pink.</i>	
<i>S.—Lilac to Chinese violet.</i>	
<i>F.—About the same shade.</i>	
A delicate and beautiful Iris and a very close approach to the perfect pink self.	
7.5 DR. ANDRIST. (Fryer 1919.)	\$3 50
<i>S.—Bronze-yellow.</i>	
<i>F.—Velvety red-maroon, bronze edged.</i>	
Very rich in appearance, fragrant, and a late bloomer, the flower being far superior to Fro.	
7.4 DR. BERNICE. (Hopper 1867. C., RHS.)	\$0 25
<i>Squalens.</i>	
<i>S.—Honey-yellow.</i>	
<i>F.—Yellow overlaid with crimson (Burnt Lake).</i>	
An Iris whose colors show to the best advantage when planted in proximity to soft yellows.	
8.3 DU GUESCLIN. (Bliss 1921.)	\$4 00
<i>Neglecta.</i>	
<i>S.—Clear bluish lavender.</i>	
<i>F.—Velvety anthracene violet, fading to lavender-violet at the edge.</i>	
The bloom is smaller and bluer than Monsignor but of attractive proportions.	
DUKE OF BEDFORD. (Bliss 1922.)	
<i>Dominion X —.</i>	
<i>S.—Deep dull bluish violet.</i>	
<i>F.—Black-purple.</i>	
Quite unlike any other Iris in cultivation, the general color effect being very deep violet with a shade of red throughout. It possesses the wonderful velvety Dominion texture and solid coloring. The standards show fine size and arching habit, which, together with the well-extended falls, give it a perfect form, larger than Dominion. The fine, tall stem carries its blooms well held apart.	

DUSKY MAID. (Bliss 1919.)	\$4 00
<i>Squalens.</i>	
<i>S.—Pale buff.</i>	
<i>F.—Deep mauve-purple, shading lighter to the edge with a border of buff.</i>	
<i>Leaf.—Base colored lightly.</i>	
Mild and delicate in fragrance, with petals wide and well formed and, in large flowers, freely produced. The flower-spathe or sheath is stained purple and the bloom, as a whole, resembles Mrs. Cowley but is a much stronger grower.	
7.8 ECLIPSE. (Caparne 1901.)	\$0 50
<i>Intermediate. Pumila X Germanica.</i>	
EDITH CAVELL. (Denis 1921.)	\$50 00
<i>Pallida Dalmatica X Ricardi.</i>	
<i>Beautiful cream-white with a bright orange beard.</i>	
The grandest of the white Irises. A very delicate plant, not adapting itself well to northern climates, but it thrives in southern France where it is grown in warm, heavy lime clay soils.	
8.6 EDOUARD MICHEL. (Verdier 1904. AM., RHS.)	\$2 00
<i>Distinct deep red-violet (Rood's Violet), with falls of a slightly deeper tone.</i>	
Close to Caprice in color, but a taller plant with a larger flower of splendid shape. The standards are broad and frilled, while the falls are wide. A very fine variety but not a rapid increaser.	
EGLAMOUR. (Hort 1921.)	\$40 00
<i>Mesopotamica X Purple King.</i>	
<i>A purple Bicolor.</i>	
Huge and well formed in bloom, stout of stem, vigorous and sturdy.	
E. H. JENKINS. (Bliss 1919.)	\$4 00
<i>S.—Palest blue-purple.</i>	
<i>F.—A deeper shade.</i>	
As many as fifty flowers have been counted on one plant of this variety. In all respects it is exceedingly fine.	
7.6 E. L. CRANDAL. (Farr 1915.)	\$0 75
<i>Plicata.</i>	
<i>S.—White with a wide heliotrope border.</i>	
<i>F.—White, heavily bordered deep blue at the base.</i>	
A dwarf plant well placed in the foreground for a white edge. The bloom is much like Fairy but of lighter texture in the petals.	
7.8 ELDORADO. (Vilmorin 1910. AM., RHS.)	\$0 50
<i>Squalens.</i>	
<i>S.—Yellow-brown and heliotrope.</i>	
<i>F.—Bronze-violet (Sorghum Brown shot with bright Eupatorium-Purple and Violet).</i>	
Attractive in association with Quaker Lady. The incurved petals give the flower a claw-like shape not at all agreeable, and the petals are narrow to a fault, but the coloring is considered very fine.	
7.9 EMIR. (Yeld 1918.)	\$3 50
<i>Blue Bicolor.</i>	
Much like Neptune but with darker falls, making it a greatly admired flower.	
7.5 EMPIRE. (Sturtevant 1918.)	\$1 00
<i>Yellow.</i>	
EMPEROR. (Caparne 1901.)	\$0 35
<i>Intermediate, Pumila X Germanica.</i>	
<i>Creamy yellow.</i>	

7.5 FANNY CROSBY. (Brand 1907.).....\$4 00 Bomb. Medium tall. Early midseason. Soft pink guard petals surrounded by a full and symmetrically formed dome of canary- yellow.	7.3 FRANCOIS ROUSSEAU. (Dessert 1909.)\$3 00 Semi-rose. Medium tall. Early. Lively and brilliant velvety red. The counterpart of Eugene Bigot, blooming, however, ten days earlier. A red of high quality.
One of the finest of the few yellow Peonies in cultivation and holding its color better than Primevere. The flowers are of medium size but borne in great clusters.	
8.2 FARIBAULT. (Brand 1918.).....\$7 50 Rose. Medium height. Very late. Variable deep rose with a silver sheen.	8.1 GALATHEE. (Lemoine 1900.).....\$6 00 Rose. Tall. Late. Flesh white. Large and full and a very fine late variety.
This strikingly different shade of rose is not found in any other Peony. The behavior of the plant is uniformly good under varying conditions of soil, while the size of the bloom, together with the fine producing qualities of the plant, make it a very desirable variety, both for garden and cut-flower purposes.	7.7 GEORGE HOLLIS. (Hollis 1907.).....\$5 00 Rose. Medium tall. Very late. Guard petals lilac-white with the central petals of a pale rose-pink. Flowers are large and compact.
8.4 FELIX CROUSSE. (Crousse 1881.).....\$1 00 Bomb. Medium tall. Midseason. Clear, brilliant red throughout, without a trace of the violet or purple tinge.	8.9 GEORGIANA SHAYLOR. (Shaylor 1908.).....\$10 00 Rose. Medium. Midseason. Flesh-pink, the center fleshy white. Large, broadly petaled blooms.
One of the older and most popular reds, far superior to Augustin d'Hour. A very strong and prolific grower with large, compact flowers.	8.5 GERMAINE BIGOT. (Dessert 1902.)...\$2 00 Crown. Medium tall. Midseason. A fine shade of flesh-pink, the center petals dipped in red. Strong and straight standing plants freely bearing fine large blooms.
8.0 FESTIVA. (Donkelaer 1838.).....\$0 75 Rose. Medium tall. Early. Cream-white with prominent crimson spots. A very good variety, blooming shortly after Festiva Maxima.	8.2 GISMONDA. (Crousse 1895.).....\$3 50 Rose. Tall. Very late. The upper half of the flower is deep flesh-pink, the lower being the palest rose, a division so clear as to create the appearance of two flowers. Most unusual and a beautiful Peony, the latest blooming variety of its color. The plant is tall and of strong development and fine blooming qualities. The flowers are of heavy body and pleasing fragrance.
9.3 FESTIVA MAXIMA. (Miellez 1851.)....\$0 75 Rose. Tall. Early. White, the center petals splashed blood-red. Universally the most popular of all Peonies and the highest ranking of the old varieties. The won- derfully large, white, fluffy blooms are well set off by the clean and abundant bright green foliage.	7.9 GLOIRE DE CHARLES GOMBAULT. (Gombault 1866.) .....\$1 00 Crown. Very tall. Midseason. The guard and crown petals are rose between which extend short narrow collar petals of cream-yellow. These lemon-scented tricolor blooms are rather small but carried in great abundance.
8.1 FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. (Brand 1907.).....\$2 00 Rose. Tall. Very late. Dainty white with an occasional tracing of red. Highly valued as the best late white, making it invaluable as a cut-flower. The plant is strong and tall with foliage of clean, deep green.	7.8 GLOIRE DE TOURNAINE. (Dessert 1908.)\$3 00 Bomb. Tall. Very late. Dark carmine-rose.
8.7 FRANCES SHAYLOR. (Shaylor 1915.) \$25 00 Rose. Medium tall. Late. Rich deep cream with the center petals finely edged deep golden yellow.	7.8 GLORY OF SOMERSET. (Kelway.)...\$1 00 Bomb. Medium tall. Midseason. Beautifully blended soft pink and chamois with red markings. Awarded a first class certificate by the Royal Horticultural Society of England. Its strength and vigor adapt it well to the colder climates and its beautiful blooms make it a very desirable plant.
Alone in its peculiar and beautiful coloring. The very stiff stems carry a plentiful supply of medium- large blooms.	8.8 GRANDIFLORA. (Richardson 1883.)...\$1 00 Rose. Very tall. Very late. An evenly tinted light rose-pink. Attractive and fine in form and bloom and one of the last in the garden to bloom. The stems are so long and the flowers so heavy that it is necessary to use supports in order to prevent the flower from drooping.
9.1 FRANCES WILLARD. (Brand 1907.)...\$5 00 Semi-rose. Medium tall. Late midseason. Fine white with a faint trace of pink on opening. Take the many fine qualities of Baroness Schroeder and improve on them all and you will have Frances Willard, the best variety of its class. Mr. Brand has produced many wonderful Peonies but this one is outstanding when you consider its perfectly shaped flower, its erect carriage, and healthy growth, strong in stem and well withstanding the beating of storms. The petals vary in size forming a very large, rounded flower, having a raised cup-shaped center. The color changes to white in the garden but remains a fine cream-pink in the cut bloom.	8.1 GRANDIFLORA NIVEA PLENA. (Lemon 1824.).....\$1 00 Rose. Medium tall. Early. Full cream, tinted sulphur and salmon with touches of red at the center. Though one of the oldest varieties it still is among the best and the true stock is scarce.

GRETCHEN. (Goos & Koenemann 1911.) \$3.50	Semi-rose. Rose. Dwarf. Ivory-white tinted flesh. Well-formed flowers on strong, erect plants.	8.8 KARL ROSENFIELD. (Rosenfield 1905.) \$3.00	Semi-rose. Very tall. Midseason. Rich blood-red with no trace of purple. Brilliant and striking and one of the grandest red Peonies. The blooms are very large and of fine keeping qualities when cut. In 1911 it was awarded the first prize as the best Peony developed since 1908.
8.2 GROVER CLEVELAND. (Terry.) \$2.00	Rose. Medium tall. Late. Dark red. Probably the best red introduced by Terry. Large-flowering but only fairly strong in growth and of uncertain blooming habits.	9.8 KELWAY'S GLORIOUS. (Kelway 1909.) \$3.50	Rose. Medium tall. Early midseason. Glistening white touched with pink on the outer petals. Kelway's best introduction and truly glorious, rivaling the celebrated Lady Alexandra Duff. Of the thirty-three votes cast in the most recent A. I. S Symposium, twenty-four were for ten, or absolute perfection.
8.2 HARRIET FARNSLEY. (Brand 1916.) \$2.00	Rose. — Late. Beautiful shell-pink. Later than Mme. Emile Galle, of better quality, and a late Peony of the highest class. The flowers occur singly on the stems.	8.8 KELWAY'S QUEEN. (Kelway 1909.) \$15.00	Rose. Medium tall. Late midseason. Uniform mauve-rose with the center petals marked crimson. Another fine Kelway seedling of fine growth, size and fragrance and heavy structure in the bloom.
8.5 HENRY AVERY. (Brand 1907.) \$10.00	Rose. Medium tall. Midseason. White marked yellow and green at the center. A very refined and beautiful flower of delicate perfume and regarded as a very choice Peony.	8.4 KING OF ENGLAND. (Kelway 1902.) \$4.00	Japanese. Medium tall. Bright red guards with long narrow golden petals in the center. One of the most striking of the Japanese varieties.
7.8 H. F. REDDICK. (Brand 1913.) \$1.00	Semi-rose. Medium tall. Midseason. Brilliant crimson with the yellow stamens showing. Another fine dark red by Mr. Brand on the lines of Mary Brand but illuminated by its bright yellow stamens, producing probably more blooms per plant than any other red.	KONIGSWINTER. (Goos & Koenemann 1912.) \$5.00	Rose. Tall. Midseason. Soft silvery lilac. One of the newer high quality imported varieties.
8.7 JAMES KELWAY. (Kelway 1900.) \$2.00	Semi-rose. Tall. Midseason. White tinged palest rose, the yellow stamens just noticeable at the base. This plant does not develop to its highest perfection in light soils but is remarkably fine and tall in clay soils. The blooms are very large, full double, and of pronounced perfume.	9.1 LADY ALEXANDRA DUFF. (Kelway 1902.) \$8.00	Rose. Tall. Early midseason. Pale blush-pink, rapidly turning to white. For a number of years this variety was the most sought after of Peonies, and, in fact, so much so, that the available stock was soon exhausted. Substitution and error crept in, creating a confusion which accounts for the disposition of many to question the authenticity of much of the now existing stock. Even of the true variety there is not at the present time a very large supply available. This stock is true to name. The terminal flowers are a loosely built rose type while the large lateral blooms are semi-double, prominently showing their stamens. In the terminal flower these stamens disappear with the plant becoming thoroughly established.
8.9 JEANNOT. (Dessert 1918.) \$15.00	Flesh-pink tinged purple and shaded salmon at the base. Large, imbricated, cup-shaped flowers of perfect form and very delicate coloring.	7.8 LADY BERESFORD. (Kelway 1895.) \$2.50	Tall. Midseason. Soft blush-pink. Fine in habit, strong in growth, and large flowering.
8.5 JESSIE SHAYLOR. (Shaylor 1909.) \$25.00	Rose. Tall. Midseason. Tea color, or a combination of delicate flesh and cream tints. A fine and rare seedling with very full-sized and sweetly scented flowers.	7.8 LAFAYETTE. (Dessert 1904.) \$4.00	Rose. Medium tall. Midseason. Salmon-pink, with touches of bellotrope; a delicate cerise tinting on the reflex. A wonderful, large, fringed bloom, in a distinct color class by itself.
8.9 JUBILEE. (Pleas 1908.) \$10.00	Rose. Tall. Midseason. Delicate pink enveloped in a halo of white. Among the ten best Peonies in existence and a close competitor with Le Cygne. The buds are rose-shaped or pointed, and the blooms measuring 8 to 9 inches in diameter. At Peony exhibitions held during recent years this flower has been the center of considerable comment and attention.	9.2 LA FEE. (Lemoine 1906.) \$15.00	Crown. Very tall. Early. Mauve-rose and white. Decidedly tall, with unusual flower. The blooms and their petals are very large and delicately scented. The growth and flower-bearing qualities are very strong.
8.6 JUDGE BERRY. (Brand 1907.) \$10.00	Semi-rose. Medium tall. Very early. A variegated pink and white of surprising beauty. A very desirable flower in its season. The plants are well covered with blooms which are large and flat with long, narrow, fringed petals.		

6.9 LA FONTAINE. (Dessert 1893.).....\$2 00 <i>Semi-rose.</i> <i>Tall.</i> <i>Midseason.</i> <i>Light crimson with prominent yellow stamens.</i> A very good, large, globular red, seemingly better than the rating, from only five votes cast, would indicate.	9.9 LE CYGNE. (Lemoine 1907.).....\$20 00 <i>Semi-rose.</i> <i>Medium tall.</i> <i>Midseason.</i> <i>The finest ivory-white with a luminous greenish light at the center.</i> Unapproached premier of Peonies. The finest of whites and by general consent the finest Peony in existence. In the garden it should stand monumental and alone in its whiteness and purity. When the growth starts in the spring, the roots send up comparatively few shoots. These develop to medium height but become thick and heavy and are covered with lustrous dark green foliage. The plant when full grown stands about two-thirds the height of Festiva Maxima. As the buds develop, and before they open, they appear coarse and swollen, seemingly too large for a Peony bud, but they slowly unfold an enormous flower of heavy waxy texture and of wonderful beauty. The petals lay flat and are incurved, striking in their resemblance to the plumage of the swan, hence the name.
9.0 LA FRANCE. (Lemoine 1901.).....\$10 00 <i>Rose.</i> <i>Tall.</i> <i>Late.</i> <i>La France-pink aging to apple-blossom-pink.</i> Very large, flat, heavily textured blooms cause this flower to draw attention at once when passing through the garden. It is among the best French productions.	8.1 LIVINGSTONE. (Crousse 1879.).....\$1 00 <i>Rose.</i> <i>Medium tall.</i> <i>Late.</i> <i>Soft rose-pink with silvered edges.</i> The reliable blooming qualities of this plant are found even in the young divisions which grow rapidly into strong, free-blooming plants. The flowers are beautiful in bud but have no odor.
8.6 LA LORRAINE. (Lemoine 1901.).....\$10 00 <i>Rose.</i> <i>Medium.</i> <i>Midseason.</i> <i>Creamy white overlaid with soft pink, showing at times touches of salmon.</i>	9.0 LONGFELLOW. (Brand 1907.).....\$10 00 — <i>Medium tall.</i> <i>Midseason.</i> <i>Brilliant cherry-red.</i> Perhaps the most brilliant of all the red Peonies and considered the equal of Philippe Rivoire. It is noticeably outstanding in any large planting of red varieties and for contrast it is especially fine when planted with Frances Willard. "Longfellow is a great flower and I am not afraid to prophesy that for years to come it will stand at the head of all deep reds."—BRAND.
LA LORRAINE. (Lemoine 1915.).....\$25 00 <i>Paeonia lutea</i> × <i>Paeonia Moutan.</i> <i>A new double yellow tree Peony.</i> <i>Soft sulphur-yellow with tints of salmon.</i> Awards: Paris Exhibition, 1909; Ghent Exhibition, 1913; Royal Horticultural Society, 1913; American Peony Society, 1917. Large, double, well-built flowers on plants of strong tree-like growth, which does not die down during the winter. The foliage closely resembles that of the Moutan tree Peony but the plant blooms with the Chinese varieties. A wonderful and very rare plant.	8.4 LORA DEXHEIMER. (Brand 1913.)...\$5 00 <i>Semi-rose.</i> <i>Medium.</i> <i>Early.</i> <i>Intense flaming crimson, shading darker at the base.</i> Brighter than Richard Carvel. Very large, cylindrical flowers carried on strong stems, each bearing a single bloom held rigidly erect. A plant and flower of high merit and unusually fine coloring.
8.3 LAMARTINE. (Calot 1860.).....\$1 00 <i>Rose.</i> <i>Tall.</i> <i>Midseason.</i> <i>Pale silvery pink.</i> Not a profuse bloomer but very fine when in flower as its blooms are full and large-petaled, possessing a pleasing aromatic perfume.	7.6 LORD KITCHENER. (Renault 1916.)..\$3 00 <i>Bomb.</i> <i>Medium tall.</i> <i>Very early.</i> <i>Bright cherry-red.</i> A fine early red but not to be compared to Richard Carvel which it most closely resembles in season and bloom. Free and strong in bloom and growth.
8.4 LAMARTINE. (Lemoine 1908.).....\$10 00 <i>Rose.</i> <i>Tall.</i> <i>Late.</i> <i>Deep rose-carmine.</i> Fairly free in bloom and while its stems are strong the very large blooms are carried with difficulty.	7.8 LOUISA BRAND. (Brand 1913.).....\$5 00 <i>Semi-rose.</i> <i>Medium.</i> <i>Very late.</i> <i>Blush-white fading to white.</i> A high-built, cone-shaped bloom of fine, delicate coloring.
8.5 LA PERLE. (Crousse 1886.).....\$1 00 <i>Rose.</i> <i>Tall.</i> <i>Midseason.</i> <i>Blush-white, darker at the edges.</i> Among the earlier light pink Peonies this variety is decidedly outstanding. The blooms are large, well-expanded cups, covering large, strong plants.	8.8 LOVELINESS. (Hollis 1907.).....\$5 00 <i>Rose.</i> <i>Medium tall.</i> <i>Midseason.</i> <i>Hydrangea-pink.</i> Hollis' best seedling, with its large, flat flowers so borne in clusters that a better bloom is produced if the stalks be heavily disbudded.
8.3 LA ROSIERE. (Crousse 1888.).....\$1 00 <i>Semi-double.</i> <i>Medium tall.</i> <i>Midseason.</i> <i>Outer petals cream-white shading to a deeper cream-yellow at the center, with green carpels.</i> A thoroughly safe and reliable variety.	8.4 LUETTA PFEIFFER. (Brand 1916.)...\$25 00 <i>Semi-double.</i> <i>Tall.</i> <i>Early.</i> <i>Pure hydrangea-pink.</i> Producing wonderful large blooms on long, stout stems. In structure the petals are long and heavy and are offset by a scattering of golden yellow stamens making a thoroughly charming flower.
8.1 LA TENDRESSE. (Crousse 1896.)....\$1 50 <i>Rose.</i> <i>Tall.</i> <i>Early.</i> <i>Full milk-white with touches of red on the guards and at the center.</i> Prominent and creditable among the Crousse productions and one of his choicest. Large clusters of heavy, spreading blooms on free, vigorous plants.	
8.8 LAURA DESSERT. (Dessert 1913.)...\$20 00 <i>Rose.</i> <i>Medium.</i> <i>Early.</i> <i>Guard petals cream, surrounding a canary-yellow center.</i> Extremely rare and among the ten finest Peonies known. It is the foremost and finest yellow, surpassing Primevere.	

## 8.1 LUCY HOLLIS. (Hollis 1907.) \$5 00

Rose. Medium. Very late.  
Outer petals violet-white: center, pale lilac-rose.

Large and compact flowers, showing slightly more lilac than Grandiflora, but the same shaped bloom and season of flowering. The latest in the garden, with the probable exception of the side flowers of Dorchester.

## 8.2 MARCELLE DESSERT. (Dessert 1899.) \$2 50

Crown. Medium tall. Midseason.  
Creamy white splashed pale pink, with red markings in the center.

Tea-rose scented flowers, compact, highly crowned and of good quality.

## 8.1 MARCHIONESS OF LANSDOWNE.

(Kelway 1899.) \$4 00

Rose. Medium. Midseason.  
Pale hydrangea-pink, deeper at the center.

While this variety is generally conceded to be a midseason flower, in this planting it always sends out its large, flat blooms with the early varieties.

## 8.6 MARGUERITE GAUDICHAU. (Millet 1903.) \$10 00

Medium tall. Late.

Suffused pink on a white ground.

A medium-sized, cup-shaped flower with incurving petals.

## 8.4 MARGUERITE GERARD. (Crousse 1892.) \$1 00

Semi-rose. Medium. Late.  
Palest rose-pink turning white, the center petals are flecked dark red and among them there are a few yellow stamens showing.

Another very fine Crousse production of erect, strong-growing, and good blooming habits.

## 8.9 MARIE CROUSSE. (Crousse 1892.) \$3 00

Bomb. Tall. Midseason.  
A rare and wonderful shade of soft salmon-pink.

Perfect in flower and very poorly pictured by description, this Peony is of the best habit, distinct and rare.

## 8.3 MARIE JACQUIN. (Verdier.) \$1 00

Semi-double. Medium tall. Midseason.  
Glossy white, rose tinged.

Known also as Bridesmaid and Waterlily, the latter name being very appropriate. This is a charming Peony quite apart in character from any other in the listing and one in universally high favor.

## 8.5 MARIE LEMOINE. (Calot 1869.) \$1 00

Rose. Medium tall. Very late.  
Ivory-white, some of the petals being red edged shaded chamois.

It is with Marie Lemoine and Eugene Verdier that the best of Mons. Calot's efforts are found. While not overly productive of bloom the plant is vigorous and erect with strong stems.

## 8.0 MARQUIS C. LAGERGREN. (Dessert 1911.) \$3 50

— Medium tall. Midseason.  
Bright cherry-red with darker shadings.

Wonderfully free in bloom, this variety is excellent for landscape work. Its flowers are large and very finely colored.

## 9.1 MARTHA BULLOCK. (Brand 1907.) \$25 00

Rose. Tall. Late.  
The center a deep rose-pink, with outer petals of rose-pink.

Had Mr. Brand evolved no other Peony but this masterpiece, he would still be entitled to the total

of the reputation which he now is accorded. A finely proportioned plant with a conservative distribution of bloom, sending out gigantic flowers, exquisite in beauty and the largest among the finer and select varieties.

## 8.7 MARY BRAND. (Brand 1907.) \$5 00

Semi-rose. Medium tall. Midseason.  
Vivid crimson with a silky sheen and golden stamens scattered through the center.

Another highly favored red of extremely rapid growth and an overabundance of bloom swamping the plant. For actual per plant volume of bloom it probably leads the field, making it a very desirable cut-flower variety.

## 7.9 MATHILDE DE ROSENECK. (Crousse 1883.) \$1 50

Rose. Very tall. Very late.  
Soft rose-pink deepening toward the center, with tints of lilac and chamois. Petals bordered silver, with an occasional narrow edge of bright carmine.

Large-flowering and perfectly formed in plant and bloom and thoroughly vigorous and dependable. The buds are tightly constructed and slow in developing.

## 8.5 MAUD L. RICHARDSON. (Hollis 1904.) \$3 00

Rose. Tall. Late.  
Lilac-rose with a lighter center.

A very worthy late Peony with a large, loose flower of beautiful coloring and most pronounced fragrance.

## MELLEN KNIGHT. (Brand 1920.) \$5 00

Singe. Tall. —

Rich crimson. Straight-growing plants with dark red stems well supporting their beautiful blooms with their long, narrow, evenly rounded petals.

## 7.3 MIDNIGHT. (Brand 1907.) \$1 00

Semi-rose. Tall. Early midseason.  
The Black Peony (Deep Maroon).

Plume-like petals built up into fine-sized flowers stained so deep a maroon as to give the effect of their being black.

## 8.5 MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

Pleas 1906.) \$20 00

Rose. Medium. Late midseason.  
Clear white with a clear primrose-yellow center.

Much on the order of Jubilee but distinguished by its bright yellow collar. Good in habit and bloom.

## 8.7 MIGNON. (Lemoine 1908.) \$7 50

Rose. Dwarf. Late midseason.  
Soft light rose, passing to amber.

Regarded by many as Lemoine's best late variety, though a notoriously shy bloomer.

## 9.0 MILTON HILL. (Richardson.) \$3 00

Rose. Medium tall. Late.  
Soft flesh-pink.

Commended highly to the connoisseur is this beautiful, large, compact flower whose petals have a rose-like arrangement. Although the color holds well in the sunlight, to appreciate its delicate shading at its best, the bloom should be cut in bud and expanded indoors.

## 8.6 MIKADO. (Barr.) \$3 00

Japanese.  
Dark crimson with narrow filamental petals, crimson edged and gold tipped.

Originally shown at the World's Fair, at Chicago, at which time it attracted considerable attention, and has since continued to increase in popularity.

7.7 MIREILLE. (Crousse 1894). . . . .	\$1 00	8.2 MME. D. TREYERAN. (Dessert 1899). . . . .	\$4 00
Rose. Medium tall. Very late. Immaculate white, without tint or marking.		Semi-rose. Dwarf. Early. A full flower of rosy white freely splashed with lilac.	
Larger than Festiva Maxima or Marie Lemoine, extremely fragrant, of impressive appearance, and about the latest white. Were less difficulty experienced in the opening of the buds, this variety, without doubt, would rate considerably higher.		Very large, compact and attractive flowers finely perfumed.	
7.8 MISS SALWAY. (Kelway). . . . .	\$15 00	7.9 MME. DUCEL. (Mechin 1880). . . . .	\$0 75
Crown. Tall. Midseason. Lilac-white with a lighter collar.		Bomb. Medium dwarf. Early. Evenly colored silvery rose-pink.	
Thoroughly good in plant bloom and growth.		Markedly dark green foliage of good growth distinguishes this variety. The flower, resembling a chrysanthemum, is built solid and compact at the center with the petals finely curled, while the guard petals are broad. The growth is rapid and heavy.	
8.0 MME. JEANNE RIVIERE. (Riviere 1908). . . . .	\$5 00	8.5 MME. EMILE GALLE. (Crousse 1881). . . . .	\$1 00
Rose. Medium. Midseason. Pale rose with a sulphur-white center.		Rose. Tall. Late. Large, pale pink petals tinting out to white at the center.	
Especially good in garden effects.		Not satisfactory as a market bloom because the absence of lower leaves prevents cutting a long stem. As a garden plant it is very satisfactory as its growth is strong and upright with soft green foliage and large, compact flowers.	
8.1 MME. LEONIE CALOT. (Calot 1861). \$0 75		8.9 MME. EMILE LEMOINE. (Lemoine 1899). . . . .	\$1 50
Rose. Medium tall. Late midseason. Delicate rose-white, deeper at the center.		Semi-rose. Medium tall. Midseason. Glossy white tinted with pale pink and covered with dots of a deeper shade. The pink fades out so that in full bloom the flower is white.	
A fine favorite of spreading habit.		An ideal variety in both form and growth with not many its superior among the cream-whites. The flowers are large, well rounded, and of splendid quality with closely overlapping petals, making this variety one of the very desirable white Peonies.	
8.6 MME. MARGUERITE GAUDICHAU. (Millet 1903). . . . .	\$10 00	7.7 MME. FOREL. (Crousse 1881). . . . .	\$0 75
See Marguerite Gaudichau.		Rose. Medium tall. Late. Glossy pink with a silvery reflex: deeper tint of pink at the center.	
8.1 MME. ROUSSEAU. (Calot 1886). . . . .	\$1 50	Not much used in commercial flower-growing, there being similar varieties which are more satisfactory. It is, however, a good plant with a spreading habit and well-scented blooms.	
Semi-rose. Medium tall. Midseason. Guards milk-white, center sulphur-white, with a pinkish tint and occasionally splashed red.		7.8 MME. GAUDICHAU. (Millet 1909). . . . .	\$12 00
Thoroughly fine in all respects, with large flowers on long stems of good strength. A fine flower.		Rose. Medium tall. Late. Very dark crimson-garnet.	
8.6 MME. AUGUSTE DESSERT. (Dessert 1899). . . . .	\$2 50	Remarkable in its dark and brilliant luster and one of the finest of Mons. Millet's uniformly good introductions.	
Semi-rose. Medium tall. Midseason. Glossy violet-rose, with touches of red.		7.9 MME. GEISSLER. (Crousse 1880). . . . .	\$0 75
Strong plants producing a good crop of bloom.		Rose. Medium tall. Midseason. Mauve-pink lustrously overcast with silver.	
7.8 MME. BARILLET DESCHAMPS. (Calot 1868). . . . .	\$0 75	Spreading in habit as the stems are not sufficiently rigid to support the massive flowers which they carry. These blooms are among the very largest of Peonies and of the finest keeping qualities when cut.	
— Medium. Late midseason. Rose-pink bordered white.		8.3 MME. JOANNE SALLIER. (Paillet). . . . .	\$5 00
Large and well formed flowers.		Semi-double. Medium. Early. Violet-rose guards with the center flecked crimson.	
8.0 MME. BENOIT RIVIERE. (Riviere 1911). . . . .	\$10 00	9.4 MME. JULES DESSERT. (Dessert 1909). . . . .	\$8 00
Rose. Soft rose, tinted salmon.		Rose. Medium tall. Late midseason. White tinged straw, the central petals waved and marked with red and a sprinkling of golden stamens throughout.	
The petals in this bloom are broad, shaping themselves into a cup of attractive form.		To enjoy this bloom at its best the pointed buds should be cut before fully expanding and allowed to develop in water. The blooms are large and well-formed; the petals are long and broad. Excellent as a plant and a foremost variety among Peonies.	
8.1 MME. CALOT. (Miellez 1856). . . . .	\$0 50		
Rose. Tall. Early. Flesh-pink guards with a blush and pale rose center, surrounded with narrow cream-white petals.			
From the garden of the originator of Festiva Maxima which it precedes in bloom, adapting it well to market-growing. The flowers are fine and large and the plant robust, vastly improving with establishment. For general ornamental planting it is thoroughly reliable, blooming with Edulis Superba.			
7.9 MME. CROUSSE. (Calot 1866). . . . .	\$0 75		
Crown. Dwarf. Late. Clear white with the center petals edged red.			
Delicate in the colder climates, frequently skipping a blooming season. Large globular flowers.			
7.9 MME. DE VERNEVILLE. (Crousse 1885). \$0 75			
Anemone. Tall. Early. Guard petals are sulphur-white and the center rose-white.			
Similar to Festiva Maxima but surpassing it in beauty. Being of such fine size, form, and fragrance, it becomes easily one of the best white Peonies.			

## 8.0 MME. LEMOINIER. (Calot 1865).....\$1 00

Rose. Tall. Late midseason.  
Pale lilac, changing to lilac-white and flecked  
with crimson. The collar is of a cream-white.

Extra fine in the habit of the plant and large and  
compact in the flower which is of fine fragrance.

## 8.0 MME. MANCHET. (Dessert 1913)....\$6 00

Rose. Medium. Very late.  
Silvery lilac, tinted to mauve-purple at the base  
of the petals.

Proportions in the flower are large and full.

7.8 MODELE DE PERFECTION. (Crousse  
1875).....\$1 00

Rose. Medium tall. Late.  
Rose-pink with darker center.

A very desirable late variety with large, cup-  
shaped blooms very plentifully produced on a strong-  
growing plant.

## 7.8 MODESTE GUERIN. (Guerin 1845)....\$0 75

Bomb. Medium tall. Midseason.  
Uniformly deep and lustrous pink.

One of the older varieties fast coming into favor.  
The best of its color in its season, with elongated  
buds bursting into fine-sized blooms.

## 8.3 MONS. DUPONT. (Calot 1872).....\$1 00

Semi-rose. Tall. Late midseason.  
Clear white, the inner petals edged crimson with  
a scattering of yellow stamens.

When in full bloom the flower opens out flat; is  
of a decidedly fine fragrance and is borne on a tough,  
thin stem. The size of the bloom is remarkable in its  
finely proportioned cup. A thoroughly good white.

## 9.2 MONS. JULES ELIE. (Crousse 1888)....\$1 00

Crown. Medium tall. Early.  
Pale lilac-rose, with a silvery cast.

In great demand by reason of its fine keeping  
qualities and its being the most beautiful of all the  
bomb-shaped Peonies. A strong grower producing  
flowers which are very large and compact.

8.8 MONS. MARTIN CAHUZAC. (Dessert  
1899).....\$5 00

Semi-rose. Medium. Midseason.  
Deep tarnished purple-garnet with a black  
reflection.

Much tribute is rightly paid to this popular black  
Peony, its strikingly beautiful dark flower having  
brought it into great demand. In truth, it is of  
fairly strong growth and the blooms are medium-  
sized but its wealth is in its coloring.

## 8.4 MONT BLANC. (Lemoine 1899).....\$7 50

Rose. Tall. Early midseason.  
Creamy white, tinged rose.

Large blooms of troublesome bud, but when well  
done they are hard to equal and place themselves  
among the whites of high merit.

## 8.1 MOSES HULL. (Brand 1907).....\$5 00

— Medium tall. Midseason.  
Dark shell-pink.

Some of the blooms of this remarkable variety  
measure 9 inches across and all are of delicate and  
fine fragrance.

## 8.2 MRS. A. G. RUGGLES. (Brand 1913)....\$10 00

Semi-rose. Tall. Late.  
White suffused lilac, fading to white.

So close to the famous Therese is this variety,  
that when planted together in the originator's  
garden this variety was mistaken for the latter.  
Great clusters of large, flat flowers with fringed  
petals crowd the heavy stalks which carry them,

making it necessary to disbud strongly in order to  
produce the best blooms.

## 7.8 MRS. CAREW. (Brand 1907).....\$3 00

Rose.  
Delicate silvery blush with carmine edges on  
some of the inner petals.

Widely expanded flowers at times 7 inches in  
diameter, growing in clusters of from four to six and  
making an elegant cut-flower subject.

9.9 MRS. EDWARD HARDING. (Shay-  
lor.) .....\$100 00

Medium. Midseason.  
French white.

A superlative Peony of elegant and artistic bearing  
disputing, only recently, the position of Le Cygne as  
the world's masterpiece. In 1918, at Cleveland, it  
was awarded the Mrs. Edward Harding prize for a new  
white Peony of first merit. A year prior to its  
exhibition my friend, Mr. Claybaugh, purchased a  
root from Mr. Shaylor for \$35 but now it is difficult  
to obtain at any price.

MRS. JENNIE R. GOWDY. (Brand  
1920) .....\$25 00

Ruffled.  
Pinkish white minutely flecked with red and  
with several heavy blotches of carmine on the  
central petals.

Herein has Mr. Brand created a new type of  
Peony. The petals of this flower are long and narrow  
and much ruffled.

## 8.5 OCTAVIE DEMAY. (Calot 1867).....\$1 00

Crown. Dwarf. Early.  
Delicate flesh-pink.

Valuable as a cut-flower and as such best retains  
its color. Its large and full flower easily entitles it  
to the high favor it holds.

## 8.5 OPAL. (Pleas 1908).....\$10 00

Rose. Tall. Midseason.  
A delicate opal-pink chalice.

Identical with The Jewel and of the same color  
as Therese, though smaller. It might be called a  
pink Jubilee of better stem. Petals of fine, waxlike  
texture, the flower showing no signs of either  
stamens or seed-pods.

## 8.8 PHOEBE CAREY. (Brand 1907).....\$10 00

Rose. Tall. Late.  
Beautiful rose-pink with a center of slightly  
deeper tint.

A very popular Peony in the same class as Therese,  
Its large cup-shaped blooms are built up of broad  
petals of heavy substance. The foliage is tall, clean,  
and light green in color.

## 9.2 PHILIPPE RIVOIRE. (Riviere 1911)....\$30 00

Rose. Tall. Early midseason.  
A very dark and uniform crimson.

This wonderful and comparatively new red from  
France has, because of the overwhelming demand  
for it, become extremely scarce. Its fine tea rose  
fragrance marks it as the most exquisitely perfumed  
Peony, and while the blooms are not large or freely  
produced, they are perfect beauties.

## 7.7 PHILOMEL. (Calot 1861).....\$1 00

Crown. Tall. Midseason.  
The guards and crown are rose-pink while a  
wide collar of narrow, bright yellow petals  
wonderfully illuminate the entire flower.

A tall, free-flowering plant of strong growth and  
small but attractively colored bloom of the most  
distinct yellow found among Peonies. The flowers  
do not crown till late in bloom.

- 8.8 PHYLIS KELWAY. (Kelway 1908.) . . . \$15 00  
*Medium.*      *Late midseason.*  
*Lavender-pink, passing to white at the center.*  
*Fine, large, loosely built flowers.*
- 8.2 PIERRE DUCHARTE. (Crousse 1895.) . . . \$2 00  
*Rose.*      *Medium.*      *Late.*  
*Flesh-pink with silvery sheen.*  
One of the latest, sending out large, cup-shaped blooms of perfect and beautiful form, from a plant of excellent growth.
- 8.6 PRIMEVERE. (Lemoine 1907.) . . . . . \$5 00  
*Bomb.*      *Tall.*      *Midseason.*  
*Guards creamy yellow touched red, the center is sulphur-yellow.*
- Very closely approaching the ideal in a pure yellow Peony, its single row of guard petals are, however, cream. It is one of the best varieties in growth and bloom and very effective if planted with Marie Crousse. The bloom will develop its best if cut at full bud and expanded in water.
- 7.6 PRINCE OF DARKNESS. (Brand 1907.) \$1 00  
*Semi-rose.*      —      *Early.*  
*Rich dark maroon with a deeper shade at the edge of the petals.*
- Slightly fringed at the petal edges and of remarkably dark coloring, much after the fashion of Mons. Martin Cahuzac.
- 8.4 RACHEL. (Lemoine 1904.) . . . . . \$8 00  
*Rose.*      *Dwarf.*      *Midseason.*  
*Lively soft pink.*  
Straight and strong though dwarf in habit.
- 7.9 RACHEL. (Terry.) . . . . . \$1 00  
*Semi-rose.*      *Medium tall.*      *Midseason.*  
*Dark lustrous crimson.*  
Blooms of medium size, coming singly to the stalk. The beauty of this bloom is its color.
- 9.0 RAOUL DESSERT. (Dessert 1910.) . . . \$20 00  
*Rose.*      —      *Late midseason.*  
*Clear mauve, tinted salmon.*  
Rare and extra fine.
- 8.7 REINE HORTENSE. (Calot 1857.) . . . \$2 50  
*Semi-rose.*      *Very tall.*      *Midseason.*  
*An even tint of pale rose-pink.*  
Frequently called President Taft and identical therewith. A thoroughly reliable plant in every respect and a truly wonderful flower of very large and full proportions.
- 8.8 RICHARD CARVEL. (Brand 1913.) . . . \$5 00  
*Bomb.*      *Tall.*      *Very early.*  
*A bright and uniform shade of crimson.*  
Leading all other red varieties as a first quality, early, market flower. Coming into bloom with Edulis Superba, it is in time for the Decoration Day demand and when seen beside the other reds of the same season it entirely outclasses them, not only in color but in the size of the bloom and its fragrance, as most of the few early reds have an offensive odor. The flowering is prolific and the plant stems are strong.
- 9.0 ROSA BONHEUR. (Dessert 1905.) . . . \$6 00  
*Rose.*      *Medium dwarf.*      *Midseason.*  
*Light violet-rose with guard petals flecked crimson.*  
The plant in height is semi-dwarf and not very rapid in growth. The bloom, however, is of very highest quality, large and flat with overlapping petals.
- 8.9 ROSETTE. (Dessert 1918.) . . . . . \$10 00  
*Rose.*      *Medium.*      *Early.*  
*Flesh overlaid with silver and tinted salmon at the base of the petals: flecked crimson at the border.*  
A recent and good French introduction with gracefully shaped flowers said to resemble the rose, Captain Christy.
- 8.1 RUTH BRAND. (Brand 1907.) . . . . . \$2 50  
*Bomb.*      *Tall.*      *Midseason.*  
*Uniform soft lavender-pink, splashed with deep lavender.*  
Other flowers may have the same colors and in the same proportion, but none show the delicate shading and blending that is found in this variety. Graceful and strong stems carry but a single flower of delicate fragrance, making this an ideal variety for cutting.
- 9.0 SARAH BERNHARDT. (Lemoine 1906.) . . . \$4 00  
*Semi-rose.*      *Tall.*      *Late.*  
*Apple-blossom pink with silver tipped petals.*  
The fact that this Peony is at times confused with the variety by Dessert of the same name and also Umbellata Rosea, two varieties which are far its inferior, may account for the diversity of comment upon this flower. Herein is quoted in part from a description furnished by a most competent judge: "Strong-growing flowers of remarkable size and freshness in huge clusters, full and almost double, of unusual form. Large petals that are imbricated in a peculiar fashion. Fragrance agreeable and penetrating."
- 9.7 SOLANGE. (Lemoine 1907.) . . . . . \$10 00  
*Rose.*      *Medium.*      *Late.*  
*Deep orange-amber or Havana brown overlaid with a delicate red-brown.*  
A wonderful and rare plant with blooms of equally rare coloring. The flowers in construction are very large and tightly packed, full, globular and tufted in the center.
- 8.8 SOUVENIR DE LOUIS BIGOT (Dessert 1913.) . . . . . \$7 50  
*Rose.*      *Medium.*  
*Brilliant Bengal-rose turning salmon-pink with silvery reflex.*
- SOUVENIR DU PROFESSOR MAXIME CORNU** . . . . . \$35 00  
*Newly imported Tree Peony.*  
*Paeonia lutea X Paeonia Moutan.*  
*Deep orange-yellow with coppery red markings.*  
Similar in growth and habit to La Lorraine. An extremely rare plant difficult to obtain.
- 8.8 STANDARD BEARER. (Hollis 1906.) . . . \$25 00  
*Bomb.*      *Medium tall.*      *Very early.*  
*An even tint of light violet-rose.*  
Like Mme. Ducel but twice its size. A high-built heavy bloom with incurving petals and the very largest of the extra-early flowers.
- 8.1 STANLEY. (Crousse 1879.) . . . . . \$2 00  
*Rose.*      *Tall.*      *Midseason.*  
*Light violet rose with a silver reflex, the central petals flecked dark pink.*  
A very attractive flower.
- STRASSBURG.** (Goos and Koenemann 1911.) . . . . . \$5 00  
*Lilac-rose, silvered.*  
Large, compact, and finely formed blooms.

8.0 SUZETTE. (Dessert 1912). . . . . \$4 00

*Semi-rose.* — *Midseason.*

*Bengal-rose and carmine-purple.*

Strong in habit but also strong in color.

9.8 THERESE. (Dessert 1904). . . . . \$6 00

*Rose.* — *Tall.* *Midseason.*

*Beautiful and delicate satiny pink.*

The last word in colored Peonies. One that is beyond description. The following brief description may develop but a poor picture in your mind: Without dispute the greatest production of Dessert, the master hybridizer among Peonies. It is faultless in growth and habit and a sure bloomer. The flowers are very large, well formed, artistically petaled, and of a wonderfully delicate coloring. A plant in bloom leaves a never-to-be-forgotten impression.

9.4 TOURANGELLE. (Dessert 1910). . . . . \$7 50

*Rose.* — *Medium.* — *Late.*

*Deep cream-buff with yellowish salmon tints.*

A flower of very high favor. The lavish variety of tints which pervade its flower make it a sensational bloom among Peonies. The blooms are large and flat and the plant free and strong.

7.8 TRIOMPHE DE L'EXPOSITION DE LILLE. (Calot 1865). . . . . \$0 75

*Semi-rose.* — *Medium.* — *Midseason.*

*Soft flesh-pink with a dotted sprinkling of old-rose.*

A peculiar and wonderful type with the petals opening horizontally tier above tier, forming a bloom 7 inches in diameter and 3 to 4 inches deep.

8.3 VENUS. (Kelway). . . . . \$1 00

*Crown.* — *Tall.* — *Midseason.*

*Pale pink with a flesh-pink center.*

This very popular flower is much appreciated and in demand as a cut bloom. It is an excellent shipper and first class in all other respects.

8.3 VICTOIRE DE LA MARNE. (Dessert 1915). . . . . \$7 50

*Rose.* — *Midseason.*

*Velvety amaranth-red with a silver reflex.*

By the great French hybridizer, commemorative of their victory at the River Marne. A very large flower.

9.3 WALTER FAXON. (Richardson). . . . . \$7 50

*Semi-rose.* — *Medium tall.* — *Midseason.*

*Distinct bright salmon-rose.*

Small blooms of very high quality. The peculiar mixture of tints, while not very deep, is very pleasing.

7.9 WELCOME GUEST. (Hollis 1904). . . . . \$3 00

*Semi-double.* — *Tall.* — *Midseason.*

*Bright rose, fading to rose-ubite.*

Not as large as Standard Bearer but of the same type. Fragrant, erect, and tall, with large, loose flowers.

8.5 WHITLEYII. (Whitley 1808). . . . . \$0 50

*Bomb.* — *Tall.* — *Early.*

*Flesh-white fading to milk-ubite.*

Also known as Queen Victoria. One of the oldest known varieties and still the most satisfactory white variety for the cut flower market. The flowers are loosely constructed, of medium size, and very freely produced.

8.4 WILLIAM F. TURNER. (Shaylor 1916). . . . . \$7 50

*Tall.*

*Very dark crimson with a velvety sheen.*

Long-stemmed, strong-growing, and an excellent bloom.

7.9 WILLIAM PENN. (Brand 1907). . . . . \$1 00

*Semi-rose.* — *Medium.* — *Midseason.*

*Light rose, changing to a delicate rose at the edge of the petals.*

Edges of the petals are notched, forming an immense, compact bloom of such massive proportions that the stems should be supported when the plant is in full bloom. One of the largest of the finer varieties.

7.8 WINIFRED DOMME. (Brand 1913). . . . . \$5 00

*Bomb.* — *Dwarf.* — *Early.*

*One shade of bright crimson.*

This variety is the nearest scarlet of any Peony, with no trace of blue or purple in its makeup. A new color among the reds and very considerably underrated. It is a medium-sized bloom with strong, prominent guard petals. The plant is low standing but the stems are very strong, each with a single bloom.





